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AUTUMNAL BLOSSOMS.

When the maple turns to crimson,
And the sasafras to gold;
When the gentian's in the meadow,
And the ashes on the wold;
When the moon is lapped in vapor,
And the night is frosty cold;

When the chesnut burrs are opened,
And the acorns drop like hail,
And the frosty air is startled
By the thumping of the flail—
With the drumming of the partridge
And the whistle of the quail;

Through the smoke of burning summer,
When the weary winds are still,
I can see her in the valley,
I can hear her on the hill,
In the splendor of the woodlands,
In the whisper of the rill.

For the shores of earth and heaven
Meet and mingle in the blue;
She can wander down the glory,
To the places that she knew;
Where the happy lovers wandered
In the days when life was true.

So I think when days are sweetest,
And the world seems wholly fair,
She may some time steal upon me
Through the dimness of the air,
With the cross upon her bosom
And the amaranth in her hair.

Once to meet her—ah! to meet her,
And to hold her gently fast,
Till I blessed her, till she blessed me—
That were happiness at last;
That were bliss beyond our meetings
In the autumns of the past.

—*Bayard Taylor.*

THE TRUE FRIEND LOST.

I had been foolish and weak, but not wicked, in my innocent coquetery with Leing Lake. I say innocent because I had imagined it sport to him as well as to myself. He had the reputation of being not only the handsomest man in his regiment, but the greatest flirt, and I laughed when he had been presented to me, and said to myself, "It should in this case be diamond cut diamond."

Somehow my eyes had fallen under his first admiring glance, but I fortified myself with the thought:

"So he always looks. It is the first move in his attack."

I met glance with glance, smile with smile, and pretty speech with saucy retort, or sentimental repartee, according as one or the other could be delivered with more telling effect.

"Are you, sincere?" he questioned, one evening. "Answer me frankly. If you are not, tell me so now."

"In other words," I answered, "throw down my weapon, acknowledge my unarmed condition, and smilingly invite you to advance to victory."

"No," he said. "At your hand I prefer defeat. You acknowledge, however, that you hold weapons—in other words, that you wear a mask."

"No," I replied, "I wear no mask. I carry no weapon. Be merciful, Colonel Lake."

He grew pale, and opened his lips as if to speak, then hastily rising, and making a brief adieux, he left me.

For the first time I was a little frightened, a little in doubt as to its being wholly a matter of amusement to him—a little dubious as to how Roger would regard my conduct in the matter, for Roger played a very important part in my life, even then, since—though 500 miles away—he had my promise that on his return I would become his wife, and I determined on the Colonel's next visit I would turn the conversation into other channels.

But I had no opportunity to carry my good intentions into effect. The first act when he entered the room next evening, where I sat alone, was to cross directly in front of me, then stoop and take both my hands in his.

"You asked me last night to be merciful," he began. "God help you if you do not mean those words. They have been ringing in my ears ever since. Child, do you know—do you dream—how I love you? You have raised in me the first passion of my life, though I am to-day thirty-three years of age. What a little, frail thing you are, and yet you hold in these little hands a strong man's destiny. Speak to me, love! Tell me that my wife is before me?"

In that moment my coquetry took wings and fled away, and in its stead came a dull realization of what I had done.

I strove to draw my hands from his. As well might I have tried to dislodge a stone imbedded for centuries in the mountain side. My self-possession forsook me. In my fright I blundered out the worst possible thing I could have said.

"I cannot do that. I cannot be the wife of two men! I thought you knew I was engaged."

A look of steely, icy contempt flashed into his eyes. He wrung my fingers an instant until I cried out with pain, then threw them from me and folded his arms across his breast.

"You dare tell me this," he said in low, concentrated tones. "Answer me one question. What mean, pitiful motive has made you do this thing?"

"I did not know you were in earnest," I replied, remembering as I spoke how hard I had tried to make him think so—though never in my innermost thoughts to this extent—as the Great Father is my judge, to blast his future, or to bring about his mouth the white lines of agony now drawn there.

"I thought a moment ago," he answered then, very slowly, "that in my life I had no other prayer to make to heaven. I make it now, and that is that I may live to see you suffer through your love as you have dealt suffering to me through life."

His words seemed like a curse. They filled the room, and oppressed my very soul with a nameless dread and haunting prescience of the future.

Shivering, I buried my face in my hands. When I lifted it I was alone. Colonel Lake had left me.

"When Roger comes home I will tell him about it," I whispered to myself.

But somehow, when three months later Roger came home I had so much else to think of in the busy preparations for my marriage, and my sky was so blue that I could not bear to risk upon it a single cloud.

The Colonel's words were idle now. As though any misery could grow out of the deep heart-love Roger and I felt for each other. How small, how unworthy of him and of myself had been my idle coquetries of the past. Never mind, I had all my future to atone.

Then came my wedding day, when the outer world gave me its smiling benison, in bright sunshine and balmy breezes.

I was Roger's now—his very own—and could have defied the universe in my exquisite happiness.

Six months later my husband entered our little sitting room, one morning, bearing in his hand a letter stamped with an official seal.

"Be," he said—my name was Beatrice, but I was too dignified for its possession, and so they shortened it to Be—and his voice trembled a little—"it is very soon, darling, to remind you that you are a soldier's wife; but I am ordered to report at once at Fort D——, under Colonel Lake's command. They anticipate trouble with the Indians. God knows how I hate to leave you, my precious little wife, but there is no alternative. I must start within twenty-four hours."

"Leave me?" I cried, starting to my feet and throwing myself sobbing upon his breast. "You shall not leave me! Take me with you or you will brake my heart."

"Child, it would be madness for you to undertake the hardships of frontier life. I cannot consent."

But I pleaded so pitifully that at last he reluctantly yet gladly promised we should start ou the evening of the next day.

When I had time to think it over I remembered he said the post was under Colonel Lake's command. I shuddereh. He it was, doubtless, whose influence had ordered my husband from my side since he had not dreamed of my accompaning him. Or what further evil might he not work him? Was it not my duty to tell Roger all, and warn him? My courage failed me—I would wait and watch. At least he could only strike at him throug me.

Our journey lasted three weeks I was worn and exhausted at its close. The Colonel himself met our ambulance on its arrival.

"You have brought your wife?" I heard him say in amazed tones, in answer to some remarks of Roger's, after the first greeting. "We will do all we can to make her comfortable, but it is very little. Besides—"

He added something in a voice so low that I faile to catch it.

A moment latter I caught sight of his face, as Roger lifted me down in his arms. I almost cried out in my surprise. His hair, which had been black as a raven's wing one short year ago, was almost white. He looked fully fifty years of age. The sight caused my fear and resentment to vanish, and I held out my hand.

"Won't you welcome me, Colonel?" I asked.

He bowed, without seeming to notice my outstretched hand, murmured some courteous words of greeting, and then turned away to give a command to an orderly standing near.

I saw very little of him in the weeks that followed. They were weeks of excitement, for the Indians were constantly molesting us, and fears were entertained that they meditated an attack. Indeed, they expected one on the night of our arrival, and this is what the Colonel had confided to my husband.

Still, in spite of all, I was glad to be here. Away from Roger I should have sickened of suspense. Now I was by his side to meet and know the worst.

"Why are not you and Lake better friends?" he said to me one day. "I can't understand it."

Nor could I explain, now that I kept silence so long; besides, the distrust was wearying away. Although distant and reserved, quietly repulsing all my advances I felt that Colonel Lake would work Roger no wrong.

Until one morning my sophistries fled. The Indians had made a sortie. No one knew their numbers or their strength. It was necessary to send out an advance guard from our little garrison, though each man who went well knew that he might never return.

At 11 o'clock my husband, to my amazement entered my room in full uniform.

"Good-bye, little Be!" he said. "Pray for my safe return, dear. I am ordered to command the advance."

"You shall not go!" I cried wildly. "It is his revenge! Fool that I have been to have trusted him."

"My darling, calm yourself. What do you mean?"

"Wait here a moment," I exclaimed.

Leaving him transfixed with astonishment, I flew across to the Colonel's room.

He was buckling on his sword as I entered.

"You have done this thing," I began; "you have seen how happy I am, and you must convert it into agony. Rescind your orders—leave me to my husband! I throw myself at your feet, at your mercy."

"I would have spared him if I could. He is the only officer at the post capable of just this attack, I accompany him, Mrs. Lee. The danger is divided, and equal for both."

"Go, if it must be, to your death!" I answered, cruelly. "You have no right to drag my husband with you. He shall not go!"

Words were useless, though I fancied, as he turned away, I saw a tear glimmering in his eye.

Still I pleaded, clinging to Roger's neck, when he crossed in search of me.

At last they tore him from my senseless form, and when I recovered consciousness they were far beyond the reach of my entreaties, but not my prayers sent to a higher throne.

"Punish him, oh God!" I cried, in my agony, "but spare my husband and bring him back to me. He said I should suffer. Ah, what was his suffering to this intolerable torture and suspense?"

The day wore slowly on. At nightfall, when my brain was bursting, we heard the note of a distant bugle. Some, at least, of the little band had returned.

Like a white statue I went forth to meet them. They came slowly, bringing with them some shrouded forms. Among the latter I knew that I should find my husband, even as finding him, I knew I should go mad.

But no! Leading the van he came sitting on his horse, though in his eyes there smiled no welcome, and on his face was a ghastly palor; but I was not a widowed wife.

I threw myself on the neck of the horse; I kissed his main, his forehead. I clung to Roger in my wild joy at seeing him again.

"You are alive—you are alive," I said over and over.

"Yes," he answered, "but at what a cost! A man to-day has given up his life for me."

He sprang from his horse then, and led me to the litter in the rear. The white, dead face of Colonel Lake looked up at us both,

"We have killed him, Be—you and I," my husband said. "He was the noblest man that ever lived."

And then he told men all the story. He had ridden on a little in advance of the command, when he suddenly had been surrounded by the foe. Fight desperately as he would, he would soon have been overpowered, but the Colonel had seen his danger.

Spurring his horse ahead of his men, he had flown to his rescue, charging down in the very midst of a shower of arrows.

"It was a deed worthy of a god," my husband continued. "Though we were both unhurt, almost miraculously so. We were beating a retreat to our command, when one of the wily savages launched his tomahawk at my breast. The Colonel saw it glittering in the air, and throwing himself before me caught the blow. The next minute we were in safety, but safety gained too late. 'Don't regret it,' he said, pressing my hand: 'Tell her I did it for her sake. I loved her Roger, my boy. I have not cared much for living since; and now—now that I have spared her the suffering I would once have wished her—I am glad to die. Ask her to forgive me those rash words—I never meant them—and let her future happiness buy my atonement.'"

I have been Roger's wife many happy years now. He was too noble to reproach me, though I told him all; but though my happiness mingles ever my heart's self-reproach, and the wonder if, at the judgment bar of God Cain's brand will not be upon my brow.

ENGLISH BACHELOR'S CHARITY.

Why Many a Nymph and Many a Swain Bless the Name of Raine.

(From the London Telegraph.)

In the year 1719 Henry Raine, a wealthy brewer, and a parishioner of St. George's-in-the-East, determined to do something sound and practical for the parish in which he had been born, and where he had acquired his great wealth and prosperity. The simple words of this fine old gentleman's will show the spirit that animated his pious intention: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, from a small beginning, to raise me to a plentiful fortune, and to enable me to assist my relations, who, by God's blessing on their endeavors, no longer need my assistance. I think it my duty, in gratitude to God and obedience to the precepts of Christian charity, to settle part of my substance for charitable uses." He proceeded to do as follows: First of all he erected a pile of buildings, which may be seen to this day in Charles street, Old Gravel lane, to be used as a free school for fifty boys and girls of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East. Attached to the schools were residences for the master and mistress. Inserted in the facade were models of the schoolboy and schoolgirl of the period, in their quaint costumes of the last century, and placed in a conspicuous place on the building was the founder's precept, except, expressed in very simple words: "Come in and learn your duty to God and Man." He was an old bachelor, and he determined to keep unmarried so that he might do what he could for his relatives and never hamper the one idea of his life.

But the great idea of Henry Raine, which has been perpetuated to this very day, was the setting apart of a certain sum for marriage portions, to be awarded by lot to certain of the girls who had attained the age of 22, and had been previously educated at the schools and at the asylum founded by him. Having rendered a girl of St. George's-in-the-East a good scholar and a thrifty young woman, he was determined, if possible, to make her a valuable wife, under arrangements by which, if fortune favored her when she dipped into the lucky bag, she might on her wedding day receive the sum of £100; nay, more, she might even enjoy, with her husband and her friends, a wedding banquet at the founder's expense. Henry Raine would not allow any of "Raine's girls" to look further than the parishes of St. George's-in-the-East, St. Paul's, Shadwell, or St. John's, Wapping, for a husband. If she selected a partner elsewhere she was doomed to forfeit her hundred pounds. The marriage portion ceremony remains to this date what it was in old Raine's time, 150 years ago. On May 1, the day appointed for the marriage of Raine's *rosiere*, the bells of St. George's-in-the-East ring out a merry peal. Many of the parishioners and all the trustees attend the service, when a special sermon is preached by a selected preacher, and the marriage of last year's lucky ones is duly solemnized. Directly after the marriage service the governors, trustees and their friends repair to the old hall in Raine's school, where the drawing for the marriage portion takes place. It is conducted exactly according to a program drawn out by the founder.

The lottery tickets are sealed up strictly according to pious injunction, they are put into the very canister that Henry Raine selected himself, and the ceremonial table, a splendid piece of furniture, is Raine's own gift. Hymns are sung and voluntaries played during the drawing of the lots, speeches are made both to the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the lucky young woman is duly congratulated and warned for wedding the next 1st of May. The drawing over, the wedding banquet takes place, at which the marriage portion is handed to the young woman who had been married that very morning. It is significant, in connection with this wedding banquet, that so long as 150 years ago the old founder almost anticipated the historical appetite of the "voracious vestryman" for he decreed that on the day of the wedding a dinner should be provided for the bride and bridegroom and their friends, but that the governors and friends of the foundation should also dine together, but at their own expense. The first ode sung annually at the wedding feast is very quaint and characteristic. It calls on the "Spirit of Love, who in the days of old didst move thy servant to provide this goodly help to virtue's cause, shed on our hearts thy grace, and aid us to fulfil the plans of Raine's magnificence!" and further the following quatrain is chanted:

And when long years have come and gone,
Still shall the work of good go on;
And many a nymph and many a swain
Shall bless with joy the name of Raine.

A purse of 100 golden sovereigns is then handed to the bride, and, after more hymns and odes according to the Raine ritual, "the newly-married coupl and their friends retire."

Unfortunately, the full and best intentions of old Henry Raine were never carried out. Living and dying unmarried, he left all his property to his two nephews, and in his will he strictly enjoined them to invest £4,000 in the three per cents. in order to give a marriage portion and a wedding breakfast to two girls instead of one! His dying request to the two nephews who had inherited his plentiful stock and his trade in brewing is very touching. He had no doubt that the said William Duffiin and William Wilson would fulfil his dying request. "If," he said, "my nephews had seen, as I have, six poor innocent maids come trembling to draw the prizes, and the fortunate maid that got it burst out in tears with excess of joy, they would readily perform the same." Alas! for the faith of this excellent uncle. The nephews undutifully winked at his sentiment, and satisfied their conscience in some other way. Anyhow, the £4,000 were never invested, and so St. George's-in-the-East can only send out one endowed maiden into the world every year instead of two.

STRANGE HUMAN BEINGS.

Men Who Have Differed From the Ordinary Run.

(Cleveland Leader.)

Among the people that have become remarkable by their differing from the ordinary run of humanity, Charles Domery, called "the Voracious Pole," excited great wonders in his day. He enlisted in the French service, and was captured by the English in 1799, and immured in a Liverpool prison.

When in camp, if bread or meat were scarce, he made up the deficiency by eating four or five pounds of grass daily. In one year he had devoured and skinned 174 cats, dead and alive. When very hungry he did not wait to kill them before eating. He also ate dogs and rats, and even their entrails, if food was scarce. When the ship surrendered on which he was on board, finding nothing to eat but a man's leg that had been shot off, he began to eat it, when a sailor snatched it from him and threw it overboard.

In the Liverpool prison, although double rations were allowed him, he devoured everything he could get from the other prisoners, and would even swallow their medicines. He daily ate a raw bullock's liver, three pounds of candles and several pounds of raw beef, and all that they would give him of beer or water. His stomach revolted at nothing and retained everything.

The doctors, wishing to try how much he could eat in one day, tested him. At 4 in the morning he broke his fast by eating four pounds of cow's udder, raw. During the day, which was hot and his appetite poor, he consumed, in all, cow's udder, four pounds; raw meat, ten pounds; candles, two pounds, and five bottles of porter. He strained his appetite on this test occasion, because the other prisoners frightened him by telling him the doctors were going to experiment on him.

The greatest eater that ever lived existed in the days of old Parr, in the beginning of 1600. His name was Nicholas Wood, of the county of Kent. One of the writers of the time says:

"He did eat with ease a whole sheep, and that raw, at one meal; at another time thirty dozen of pigeons.

"At Sir William Sedley's banquet he did eat as much as would suffice for thirty men. At Lord Walton's, at one meal, he did eat four score and four rabbits.

"On one occasion he devoured eighteen yards of black pudding. He made an end of a whole pig at once, and after it three pecks of damsons. At another time he ate six penny loaves, three six-penny veal pies, one pound of butter, one good big dish of thornback and a peck leaf, in the space of an hour."

Peter, the wild boy, was found in 1775 in a forest near Hanover, walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, nude, and feeding on grass and moss.

With difficulty he was caught and taken to Zell, Hanover. He was undoubtedly a human being, and was supposed to be about thirteen years of age, but could not speak, consequently no information could be obtained from him as to how he came to be living among the wild beasts.

After several times escaping to the woods, Peter, as they named him, was taken to England and exhibited. He had hardly any ideas, could scarcely be induced to wear any clothes, and would not sleep in a bed, but slept crouched in a corner, which led to the supposition that he had always slept in a tree for security against wild beasts. He could never be taught to converse, though he would get out a few words.

George I. gave him a pension and placed him with a farmer to live. Peter was a giant for strength, though his height was only five feet. He acquired many civilized habits, such as an overweaning fondness for liquor. He was of a gentle disposition, notwithstanding the savagery of his life, but could never be induced to notice the fair sex. He died at the supposed age of 73. How a human being came thus deserted in the woods has ever remained a mystery.

The very first living skeleton, and from whom all subsequent ones take their name, was Claude Sewrat, born in France in 1797. He was tall, and would have been well-shaped had there been any flesh upon him, but every bone in his body could be seen. His arms were compared to an ivory flute, and the abdomen seemed to cling to the vertebræ. He made a fortune by exhibiting himself, and went to his native place to enjoy it, but suddenly expired soon after his retirement.

FRANK JAMES.

Decision Which Sets Him at Liberty on Bail.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 2.—Judge Krekel, of the United States Court, to-day announced a decision on the question of the right of the Federal Government to the custody of Frank James in the case of the Mussel Shoals robbery in Alabama. Court orders the prisoner remanded to his bondsmen for the Blue Cut robbery, holding that the State tribunal first gaining possession is consequently entitled to his custody until the disposal of the State cases. This leaves James at liberty on bail.

TRICHINOSIS IN GERMANY.

Official Reports on the Recent Fatal Outbreak in Saxony.

Nearly Five Hundred Cases, of Which Over Fifty Proved Fatal.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Minister Sargeant, of Berlin, makes the following report to the Department of State on the recent and fatal outbreak of trichinosis in Saxony:

I am now able to transmit the able report of Mr. Fox, Consul at Brunswick, made in response to my request of the 21st instant, in obedience to your telegraph instruction, received here on the night of the 20th. Mr. Fox intelligently followed the directions given to him, and was furnished every facility by the local authorities, whose courtesy towards him was most marked. I refer the department to his report for a full statement of the origin, nature and extent of the disease. It may be briefly stated that the fully ascertained cause of the outbreak was the consumption, mostly in an entirely raw and partly in a partially raw condition of the flesh of three hogs raised in the vicinity, mixed with that of a Hungarian hog. The extraordinary spread of the disease through five villages in a circuit of two miles occurred because the potato harvest was in progress, and it was customary for the people to eat raw meat and bread in the fields at such times, instead of spending time to go to and return from their homes. The inspection is alleged by the inspector and butcher to have been made in accordance with the law, though the record required by law was not properly kept. The inspector was the village barber, the person habitually employed in Germany for such inspections, who passes an examination as to his fitness for the task. But the three preparations made for microscopic inspection under the law are not sufficient to give safe results, as trichinæ are sometimes found only after thirty or forty trials. The only safeguard of the consumer against the disease is thorough cooking, and this is ample. The whole number of cases so far is about 438, of which 31 have been fatal, and 19 more probably will be fatal. I learn from another source, outside of this report of Mr. Fox, from an eye-witness, who is fully reliable, that the scenes at Ermersleben are distressing in the highest degree. My informant entered one house where the grandmother, grandfather and son lay dead, and a daughter, about eighteen years of age, lay sick. She is the only one of the family left, and may recover. There are about 700 inhabitants in the village, living in about 120 houses. There are 267 sick in 85 houses. Some of the people are in want, but the community is rich, some of the peasants being worth $200,000 apiece. There is a large kitchen where food is prepared for all the sick, for rich and poor alike. The sickness is accompanied by extreme exhaustion. Swollen extremities force the patient to remain perfectly still for weeks, unless relieved from suffering by death, which is caused directly by suffocation. These sad scenes lead to several conclusions:

1st. American pork is exonerated from the suspicion of being the cause of this disaster; and its prohibition upon the theory that it is more harmful than other pork is unwarranted.

2d. The inspection laws of Germany are totally inadequate to prevent such calamities so long as the people indulge in the habit of eating pork raw.

3d. This epidemic is a terrible warning to Germany to abstain from eating raw pork. In the language of Professor Hertweit to the Convention of Butchers of Berlin, in 1865, "You know what you have to do in your kitchens, and if you do it properly we have no need of inspection."

The constant danger from native pork eaten in a raw state is shown by the results following the prospect of local rewards given for the detection of trichinæ. I translate the following announcements from a recent number of the *Halberstadter Intelligenzblatt*, published in the infected neighborhood, showing not only that the domestic article is highly dangerous, but that the inspection contemplated by the law is insufficient:

"A reward of 30 marks of public money has been awarded to Inspector Reder at Gr. Schierstedt for the discovery of trichinæ in a hog examined by him. The Magistrate of Quedlinburg has awarded 15 marks to the Inspector of Meat, Julius Grem, for the discovery of trichinæ in a pig slaughtered on the 29th ultimo."

An article published last spring in a newspaper of Berlin, which is usually supposed to express official ideas, held to the view that the prohibitory decree was proper because a Government must recognize in its acts the tastes of its people; that Germans like to eat raw pork, and hence the fact that well-cooked pork is safe and uncooked pork dangerous does not make any difference; the Government will keep out the American article because it is dangerous in a raw state. The discussion of those events at Ermesleben, in the German papers, has been quite restricted, and it seems to me there has not been much disposition to draw the natural inferences, viz, that the eating of raw pork in all countries should cease. I have thanked Mr. Fox for his interesting report, and will forward to the Department the official statement of the local authorities to which he alludes as soon as I receive it, and will also have inquiries made as to any other neighborhood in which I may observe the disease stated to be prevalent.

REPORT BY CONSUL FOX.

In compliance with your instructions, I visited the villages of Emersleben and Deesdorf, in this consular district, on October 23, and have now the honor to make the following report upon the trichinæ outbreak prevailing in that vicinity. Emersleben, the place where the disease has taken most formidable dimensions, is situated near the Hartz Mountains, about five English miles from the city of Halberstadt, in the province of Saxony. It embraces some of the most fertile soil and is one of the most prosperous localities in the Prussian Kingdom. The scourge now raging there has awakened not only the heartfelt sympathy of all, but the liveliest interest in medical circles, and the locality is visited daily by physicians from abroad and others interested in obtaining scientific information in regard to it. It has assumed such proportions that it is absolutely impossible for the resident physicians to attend to all the cases. Under the direction of Privy Councilor Professor Dr. Weber, of Halle, Mr. Wagner, a student of medicine, is on the spot ministering to the wants of the sick, and taking notes for the purpose of future publication. To this gentleman, as well as to Mr. Pastor Greiling, who is also unceasing in his attentions to the sufferers, and to Mr. Heine, magistrate of the village, I am indebted for courtesies shown me as well as for information in regard to and opportunity to personally see many of the patients.

The sickness was first noticed in Emersleben about September 16. Several persons were taken suddenly ill with nausea and acute diarrhœa. Medical aid was obtained forthwith, and it was first thought that a cholera epidemic had broken out (cholera nostras) until other symptoms—swelling of the eyes, face and extremities, combined with high fever—showed that it was undoubtedly trichinæ. The disease spread rapidly, and up to date 433 cases have been recorded; 36 have proved fatal, and upwards of 19 will undoubtedly prove so. In Nieuhagen and Groningen the cases are much lighter than in Emersleben, and in all probability the patients will all recover. Several cases are reported to exist in Wegeleben and Kothhaf, though not over five in all. All of the infected villages lie within a circuit of about two English miles. I made Emersleben and Deesdorf the basis of my investigation, and was informed by the gentlemen with whom I conversed upon the subject that I could learn nothing of further interest in the other places, as all the parties competent to give me information were in Emersleben at the time.

When it became apparent that the disease was trichinæ, the local authorities immediately instituted a thorough investigation in the endeavor to locate its origin. It appears that on or about the 12th-14th of September four swine were butchered; the meat of all was mixed and sold to the inhabitants of the infected districts. Three of the pigs were the so-called "*land schwein*" (common kind reared in the vicinity), the other was a *Baguner* (Hungarian.) The fact has been established beyond all dispute, that in all the cases the patients had eaten the meat *raw*, either in the form of "*Klump fleisch*" (raw chopped meat) or in the form of *Rothwurst* (blood sausage). This latter article is said to be cooked, but (my informant, Mr. Pastor Greiling, assures me) so slightly as to have no effect whatever upon the trichinæ. The custom of eating raw pork is prevalent in the neighborhood, and the first trichinal epidemic occurred in 1865, though it was not so disastrous as the one now raging. The inhabitants claimed then, as now, that the swine was not properly inspected. The country folk have the idea that the examination, when conducted according to law, gives them ample security. Dr. Wagner maintained to me, however, that this is an erroneous supposition, and that the present law is very defective. The law requires the inspector to make at least three preparations for microscopic examination, and, as a rule, he rarely makes more. It as asserted, however, that experiment has proved that the trichinæ are sometimes found only after the thirtieth or fortieth trial, respectively.

In 1865 Professor Hertwieg, in an address delivered before a convention of Berlin butchers, said, "You know what you should do in your kitchen, and if you do it properly we have no need of inspection." I think that the whole case is here stated in a nutshell, and Emersleben affords additional evidence of the truth of the statement. Mr. Heine, leaseholder of the Emersleben estates, together with his family, partook of the meat in cooked form. None of them have suffered in the least. One of the kitchen maids, however simply tasted of the raw meat and is sick. The village tavern-keeper and his family also ate of the cooked meat and are well and hearty. His little daughter ate some of it raw at a neighbor's home, and became slightly infected. The sworn official inspector, who is, by the way, the village barber in Emersleben, and the butcher, have been held to answer, and in the preliminary examination the charges of manslaughter, infliction of bodily injury and negligence in performance of duty have been preferred.

Under the law the butcher is required to notify the inspector when he has slaughtered a pig. The inspection is then made, which consists simply in making preparations for microscopic examination, is before stated; the inspector then certifies to the facts as they may appear to him. If he declares the animal to be clean, its meat can be sold for consumption. The butcher, as well as the inspector, is required to keep a list of all swine slaughtered and inspected. This list is at all times open to the revision of the authorities. In the case in question it appears that this list was not kept, or, if kept at all, so imperfectly as to be wholly worthless evidence. The delinquents made an effort to put it in order, were detected, and finally acknowledged it. They, nevertheless, earnestly maintained that the inspection was made according to law. The parties, as well as their families, are all sick, several members have died, and others are at the point of death. A circumstance which in a measure explains how it happened that the epidemic assumed such formidable proportions in Emersleben is the fact that it was the time of the potato harvest, and the whole village, young and old, men, women and children, were at work in the potato fields. At such times it is the custom not to cook a midday meal, but, in order to save the time which would otherwise be consumed in going and coming, to take a simple repast composed of raw meat and bread. As a natural consequence the sickness has caused great consternation in the community, and the people have become doubly careful. As a result, according to the *Halberstadter Intelligenzblatt*, several infected swine have been discovered. Mr. Meineck, a veterinary surgeon in Derenburg, succeeded in finding one, and in his report makes the following suggestions:

1. In order to secure thorough inspection, to offer a high premium for every infected hog found.
2. Not to eat raw meat.
3. To adopt measures to prevent the swine becoming infected.

In conclusion, it is hardly necessary for me to mention that the local authorities, as well as private charity, are doing all that human power can do to relieve the present distress. I cannot, however, refrain, in expressing my sincere thanks to Pastor Greiling and Mr. Wagner, to refer to their untiring energy and self-sacrifice of personal interest in the work which they have on hand. Mr. Wagner is preparing an exhaustive report, which he has promised to send me when completed, and I hope to be able to transmit same to you at an early day.

While we certainly deeply sympathize with this sadly afflicted community, it must nevertheless be the source of peculiar satisfaction to know that the malady was not caused by American meats. In fact it has not been even intimated that such a thing was possible, and there is no evidence that American pork has ever been used there at all.

A FREE FIGHT

Between the Sullivan-Slade Combination and Denver Roughs.

DENVER, COL., January 2.—A lively free fight between slugger Slade, of the John L. Sullivan combination, and local celebrities occurred in front of the Arcade saloon this morning. All hands were drunk, hence no serious damage was done. An officer interfered but was soon done up, but others came to the rescue and all hands were jailed. During the melee champion Sullivan ran into the American House and demanded a revolver with which to "do up some one." The proprietor, Smith, refused, when Sullivan attempted to take it by force. Smith, however, revolver in hand, ran him out of the house.

A SON of Crate Dickey, of West Bridgewater, had his skull fractured Saturday night while coasting.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Accident on the Grand Trunk at Toronto.

Over Thirty Persons Killed and Many Others Injured.

TORONTO, January 2.—One of the most harrowing calamities that has happened in this neighborhood for a long time, occurred here this morning on the Grand Trunk railway. A suburban train left the Union station at 6:40. A car attached was filled with employes of the bolt works, who live in the city and are conveyed to their daily labor by this means, the train stopping for them opposite the works. After turning a curve at Parkdale, the freight train was to swing cityward, but the impetus of both trains was too much to allow the brakes to do duty in time, and the result was a fearful smash-up. Nineteen men employed at the bolt works are reported killed, and twenty or thirty wounded. The conductor of the freight train, George Barber, is said to be responsible for the accident, as he was running his train without orders. He has been arrested.

The latest accounts place the number of dead at 27. Several of the injured are so badly maimed that they are not expected to recover. The affair casts a gloom over the city. The wounded are lying in the hospital, and several doctors are giving them every attention. An eye-witness describes the scene at the wreck as heart-ending in the extreme.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

TORONTO, January 2.—One of the most frightful accidents that ever occurred in Canada took place this morning at five minutes to seven o'clock. About fifteen minutes previous a suburban train, consisting of a dummy engine and two cars on the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, left Union station, having aboard about 60 passengers, chiefly employes of the bolt and iron works at Humber, who were going to their work. The weather was piercingly cold, a gale blowing snow against the car windows.

On rounding a sharp curve, just before reaching the bolt works, the engineer saw a freight train coming thundering down the grade towards him. He reversed the engine, blew the warning and with the fireman jumped for life. The conductor heard the warning, and shouting, "Jump, boys, for your lives," sprang into the snow. In a second more there was a terrific crash. The engine of the freight train knocked the boiler of the dummy clean through the first car, crushing the unfortunate passengers in every direction and pinning many to the floor. The impetus was so great the engine actually mounted the truck of the dummy, which kept the rails and remained on balance. The engineer of the freight train, when he saw a collision was inevitable, jumped from the engine, but Thomas, the fireman, was killed instantly.

To add to the honor of the scene the boiler of the dummy exploded and steam and boiling water scalded and carried death or terrible injuries to the mangled and bleeding men. Then fire, as if maddened at other agencies clutching so many victims, broke out and completed the sickening work of destruction. Shrieks, groans and heartrending cries for help from the agonized sufferers rent the air. Several poor fellows, suffering untold agonies, with limbs and bodies burnt to a crisp, piteously implored those near them to pour water upon their scalded limbs or put an end to their sufferings. Strong men looked on appalled, and many an eye was dim with tears.

Every possible phase of disfigurement was to be seen—limbs cut, bruised and mangled or half eaten away by fire, swollen to an enormous size by steam and water. No possible horror was left to the imagination. No more awful scene could be witnessed.

The first passenger car was a terrible wreck, and several hours elapsed before the poor fellows buried beneath the debris were extricated. A relief party of thirty or forty men was soon on the scene, and at once set to work to slowly and tenderly rescue the sufferers, and about 10 o'clock a car load of dead and injured was on the way to the city. On arriving at Union station an ambulance, a wagon and several cabs and busses were in waiting. A large crowd had gathered, and as one after another of the dead and wounded was carried from the car to the conveyance, many turned sick at the sight. The wounded men bore their sufferings with fortitude and patience, a few groans being the only indication of their intense agony.

The scene at the morgue beggars description. There fifteen bodies were laid side by side in rows on opposite sides of the room. Mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers were to be seen passing from body to body, and with trembling hands lifting the cover to gaze on the faces of the dead. Now and again a cry of anguish told too plainly the discovery of some dear one.

At the hospital, on the arrival of the wounded, doctors immediately set to work sewing up wounds, and did all it their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate men. One man, John Rowlett, died shortly after his arrival at the hospital. When found among the debris he spoke cheerfully and asked to be allowed to walk. On looking down he cried, "O God! my legs are off." And so they were—burnt off.

Coronor Lynd impaneled a jury, who viewed the bodies and then adjourned till 2 o'clock, when they again met. Some evidence was taken and a further adjournment was had.

Barber, conductor of the freight train, was immediately placed under arrest. He admitted he got orders at Hamilton to run to Queen's wharf, Toronto, avoiding all regular trains. He looked at the time-table, but forgot the suburban train was on the list of regular trains. Hence the accident. Public symyathy is thoroughly aroused for the unfortunate widows and children. Many of the killed leave large families.

BURSTING OF A MILL DAM.

HOUGHTON, MICH., January 2.—The bursting of the Huron mill dam, situated one mile from here, resulted in the loss of lives as follows:

CHARLES E. RAYMOND, Teller of the First National Bank, Houghton.
HIS SON AND SERVANT GIRL.
HOWARD RAYMOND, wife and son, of the Allonez mine.

Fourteen hundred dollars were subscribed at a citizens' meeting yesterday for the benefit of Mrs. Raymond and her two children, who were saved.

STRUCK A WAGON.

NAPOLEON, O., January 2.—The westbond express on the Wabash road last night struck a wagon near there containing five young men, killing Frank Long and Wm. Rohrers, and badly injuring Geo. Arps. Long leaves a wife; the others were unmarried.

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WILL DO FOR SENATOR OR PRESIDENT.

The contest in Ohio between the friends of Senator Pendleton and Mr. Payne has become so heated, that it is not improbable the Senatorship will go to some one else in the interest of party harmony. Senator Pendleton has aroused much opposition, aside from that of a purely personal character, by his civil service law, which has been misrepresented from the start, as well as by his vote to confirm Stanley Matthews as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Standard monopoly argument is hurting Mr. Payne, and with good reason, for there seems no doubt but that his near relatives and intimates, connected with that gigantic corporation, are using questionable methods to draw off votes from Pendleton. The latter by uniform party usage is entitled to another term in the Senate, and it will be a great disappointment of it is not conceded. His ability and integrity, his services to the party in defeat as well as when it has been successful, constitute a strong claim. Still his nomination by the legislative caucus is very doubtful. Mr. Payne's chances are no better.

These conditions, with the importance of party harmony and the natural desire of Ohio Democrats to have a strong representative in the Senate, have again brought forward the name of ex-Senator Thurman for the succession to Mr. Pendleton's place. It is true Judge Thurman has declined to go before the caucus, and is supposed to be friendly to Pendleton and hostile to Payne; but if the former's impending defeat is made manifest, and Thurman found to be the only man who can beat Payne, we have little doubt "the old Roman" will consent to the sacrifice.

But whether this occurs or not, it is known that friends of Judge Thurman will bring his name before the Democratic Convention for the nomination for President, and as they think now with much prospect of success. The McDonald boom has petered out, and there is really no man in the West who comes anywhere near possessing the qualifications of Judge Thurman. The difficulty seems to be in securing a united delegation from Ohio in his favor. That State has such a plethora of great men, it is generally in the humor of dividing its delegates. Judge Thurman's entrance on the Senatorial canvass will hardly help the Presidential boom that is to be vigorously started on his behalf, as it will increase the feuds at home.

From 1864 down to 1880 the Democrats have selected an Eastern man as their Presidential standard-bearer, while the Republicans have taken theirs from the West. The opinion is practically unanimous that it is time for the Democrats to reverse their course in this respect. The Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent in elaborating this point says "it has been suggested that Thurman for President, and ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, would make the strongest ticket that could be put up, and that Cincinnati is the place to nominate it. The Republicans admit that it will be somewhat difficult for them to match a ticket like this. It would make a nice race if they would put up John Sherman, and let the two Ohioans make the struggle for the grand prize of the Presidency." But the Republicans are much more likely to nominate the Sherman who has recently taken up his residence in St. Louis than the one who lives at Mansfield.

If Thurman's friends want a display of strength in his behalf in the National Convention, they must see to it that he has the support of the united Ohio delegation; not such backing as Garfield and Foster gave John Sherman at Chicago in 1880, but honest and sincere support. We wouldn't advise them to place Governor Hoadly at the head of the delegation with an opportunity to display his oratorical gifts to the National Convention, *a la* Garfield. That might be fatal to Thurman as it was to Sherman. When the delegates take the bit in their mouths, and break away from instructions and leadership, the outcome is very dubious. It is then that the impossible occurs.

IRISH AND ENGLISH FRANCHISE.

During the recess of Parliament, certain of the more prominent English members are addressing the public in various towns of the Kingdom. The extension of the franchise is a main topic with some of them; and here is a portion of the address of Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, a member of the Parliament and a Cabinet Minister—his office being analogous to that of Secretary of the Treasury in this country:

"There are some people," he says, "who are very indignant whenever any one in authority admits that the Irish people have still some causes for dissatisfaction. I will put the state of the case before you, and I will appeal to you whether, patient as you are, enduring as you are, you would tolerate, without murmuring, such a sham, such a fraud, such a transparent imposture as the present Irish Parliamentary system? In Great Britain, that is, in England and Scotland, one person in ten of the population has a vote, and we think the number too few. But in Ireland, only one person in twenty-five is on the register. In England and Scotland, of the adult males, three out of eight are electors; in Ireand, it is only one in six. The political condition of Ireland at the present moment is not so favorable in this respect as the political condition of England and Scotland was before the last Reform bill. Sixteen years have passed since then, and we have been complaining ever since. We have said that that settlement was altogether inadequate and insufficient; yet our Irish fellow-subjects have not even at this moment attained to the point which sixteen years ago we thought to be altogether insufficient. I do not believe that, if this inequality had existed in either England or Scotland, it would have been tolerated so long."

This is a formidable arraignment, and the more so because of the frank style in which it was placed before Mr. Chamberlain's English auditors. Mr. Chamberlain is in favor of extending to Ireland whatever is accorded to England in the way of enlarged franchise.

IMMIGRATION IN 1883.

The extent and character of the annual immigration to this country are questions of vital interest to every citizen, because they affect in various ways society and nearly every form of industry. The statistics for the year which closes to-day shows that Germany has, as heretofore, sent the most desirable class of immigrants, and in point of numbers surpassed all other nations. The British Isles are next in the character and number of their contribution to our population, and it has been predicted that in 1884 these two nations will, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the old country, send to America a more desirable class of immigrants than ever before, and a larger number. The number of arrivals for 1883, with an estimate for the last week in December, amounts to 390,400, against 455,450 for the previous year, and 441,064 for 1881. During the ten years previous to 1881 the number of immigrants was on an average about 100,000 less for each year than during the present year. The following table will show the approximate number that arrived in New York during 1883:

Germany	156,219	Finland	899
England	37,026	Luxemberg	377
Ireland	52,035	Turkey	92
Scotland	7,857	India	5
Wales	3,880	China	203
Austria	2,498	Japan	8
Hungary	10,490	Brit. E. Indias	25
Sweden	18,663	Algeria	10
Norway	11,288	Africa	60
Denmark	7,856	Canada	4 3
Netherlands	3,789	Nova Scotia	66
Belgium	1,476	Cuba	2
Switzerland	8,931	West Indias	1,450
France	3,543	Mexico	212
Italy	23,656	Central America	121
Roumania	100	Brazil	1
Malta	1	South America	313
Greece	58	Sandwich Isl'ds	2
Spain	1,033	Australia	50
Portugal	48	New Zealand	3
Russia	5,788	Iceland	12
Bohemia	4,444	Bermudas	6

Although but 1,500 came from Belgium they were not excelled as a class save by the two nations already referred to. The Hungarians, so many of whom seem to have settled in Pennsylvania, and especially in the Connellsville and other mining regions, numbered 10,490, which entitles them to sixth rank in the list of numerical contributions, but in the social scale they seem to rank pretty far down.

In the distribution of these new settlers New York received by far the largest number, but of the 146,637 who found homes within her borders, less than 40,000 remained in New York City; and of these 15,000 were serving girls from England, Ireland and Germany, who were furnished with situations by the Labor Bureau. The following table, giving the avowed destinations of the immigrants, shows that outside of New York and Pennsylvania the attractive power of the west and northwest is greater than that of any other section of the country:

Arizona	68	Manitoba	84
Alabama	233	New Hampshire	353
Arkansas	446	North Carolina	27
Brit'h Columbia	9	Nebraska	4,799
Connecticut	7,056	Nevada	93
Colorado	1,687	New Jersey	8,893
California	3,176	New York	146,637
Canada	2,227	Ohio	15,706
Delaware	264	Oregon	354
Dist. Columbia	214	Pennsylvania	35,518
Dakota	2,632	Rhode Island	2,429
Florida	135	South Carolina	78
Georgia	188	Tennessee	385
Indiana	2,825	Texas	2,689
Illinois	29,635	Utah	2,247
Iowa	10,449	Vermont	351
Idaho	30	Virginia	202
Kentucky	1,174	West Virginia	581
Kansas	3,511	Wisconsin	15,141
Louisiana	285	Washington Ter.	68
Maine	213	Wyoming	148
Maryland	1,487	West Indies	15
Michigan	13,073	New Mexico	65
Missouri	5,689	Indian Territory	16
Minnesota	13,537	Nova Scotia	7
Mississippi	50	New Zealand	25
Montana	188	Cuba	18
Mexico	45	Vancouver's Isl'd	20
Massachusetts	10,566		

"IN THE SADDLE AGAIN."

The sectional howl against Speaker Carlisle's committee assignments is meeting with more of ridicule than success. It cannot make a lodgment in the public mind, for it is without any foundation in fact. The New York *Tribune* heads a terror-stricken editorial "The South in the Saddle Again," and deals out terrific warnings. "The South," says the *Tribune*, "is in full control of the House and its committees! It has the Speaker, it has a numerical majority in the party caucus, it has a clear majority of all the Chairmanships, and it has most of the good committees. The South is in the saddle. Where will it pull up?" The *World* punctures this burst of bombast and sectional folly in this way:

The Speaker is a "Southern" man in the sense that he lives at the Kentucky end of the bridge which connects Cincinnati with Covington, and was strongly for the Union during the war.

The most important committees of Congress are the House Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations. These committees overshadow all others.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, a Union soldier and Northern man, in the meaning of the *Tribune*, is Chairman. Out of the thirteen members of the committee the North has eight and the South five. The men in the saddle pull up there with three minority.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a Northern man, is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Out of its fifteen members the North has eleven and the South four. The men in the saddle again halt with a minority of seven.

Other important committees are those on Judiciary, Banks, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Manufactures, Public Lands, Railways and Labor.

Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is a Southern man and the ablest constitutional jurist in the House. But of the thirteen members of the committee nine are Northern and four Southern men. So Mr. Tucker is unhorsed by a majority of five against his section.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is Chairman of the Banking Committee. But his Southern force numbers only five, while there are eight Northern members to set off against them.

At the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a Northern man and a war Governor. On his committee are nine members from the North and four from the South.

The Chairman of Military Affairs is General Rosecrans, a Northern man and a Union General; and of its fourteen members ten are from the North and only four from the South, a minority of six for the mounted brigadiers.

The Committee on Naval Affairs is headed by the patriotic S. S. Cox, and he is backed by seven Northerners against four booted Southerners.

The Committees on Manufactures, Public Lands, and Labor are all headed by Northern men, and the Committee on Railroads by a Southerner. But in no committee are the Southern Representatives in a majority.

The five select committees on Civil Service Reform, the Liquor Trade, American Ship-building, the Election of President, and Pensions all have Northern Chairmen.

Even the Committee on the Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River has on it seven Northern and four Southern members.

Speaker Carlisle, having accepted the invitation of the Commonwealth Club, of Philadelphia, to talk over matters an opportunity is afforded the manufacturers of Pittsburgh to extend hospitality in the same direction. If accepted, the Duquesne Club could furnish an unsurpassed spread of toothsome edibles and rare old wine. An opportunity would thus be afforded to visit some of our huge industries and witness their operations, and perhaps reconcile views on the tariff question, which might be attended with important results. The preliminaries could be managed by some members of the club who have had experience in entertaining distinguished characters, and make it a success. Should the Speaker be invited, Messrs. Randall, Morrison and perhaps other leading members should certainly be included, and have some style about it. Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce would like to take the matter in hand, and thus lift it above the suspicion there was any personal or political motive at the bottom. Will they do it?

Benjamin F. Butler, who is soon to be ex-Governor of Massachusetts for the remainder of his natural life, was in Washington the other day, and, according to the *Chronicle* of that city, tried to get into the Senate Chamber by a door the keeper of which didn't or wouldn't recognize him. "You can't go in there, sir," said the doorkeeper, "the Senate is in session." Butler merely growled out, "I'm Butler," and persisted in his efforts to enter. "Oh, no, my antiquated masher," said the other, with a wink at a bystander, "you can't play me for a sucker. Senator Butler has just gone in through this door. Mash 'em from the gallery, my dandy." General Butler was paralyzed for a moment, and then wheeling upon the astonished doorkeeper he fairly yelled: "Butler of South Carolina be d—d; I am Butler of Massachusetts. Governor Butler, you impudent fool," and amid the profuse apologies of the doorkeeper he entered the Chamber.

The initial number of *The Current*, an ambitious literary Chicago weekly, has just reached us. The proprietor and editor-in-chief, Mr. Edgar L. Wakeman, is a thoroughly competent newspaper man, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the standard of the new journal, pitched exceptionally high, is not preserved. His associates are Messrs. G. C. Cochran and G. C. Matthews, formerly of Louisville. The salutatory, a comprehensive model of brevity, is worth the reproducing: "*The Current* asks for no better or wider field than it shall justly deserve." In typographical appearance *The Current* could scarcely be improved. A special feature of the serial is the attaching to each contributed article a fac simile of the writer's signature. Among the list of contributors to the first number are such well-known names as Henry Watterson, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Lucy H. Hooper, Joaquin Miller, T. G. La Mollie, Alvin P. Hovey, and others.

Three undergound cables have recently been laid in Washington for the District Government, they being composed of six small copper wires encased in lead. Several tests have been made and have resulted, the *Star* says, very satisfactorily. "It was thought by some," says this paper, "to be impracticable to join the cable wires, but a connection has been made between the fire-alarm office and the insane asylum, which has proved that such a connection is entirely practicable. Telephone messages between the two points named are remarkably distinct, though the message is carried part of the distance through the underground cable, then taken up by an air-line, then taken by submarine cable across the Eastern branch, and again taken by an air-line."

Gen. J. C. Smith gives as the "facts in in the case" of "Steedman and the flag" at Chickamauga this:

"A regiment being shattered and driven by the fierce onslaught of the enemy, which the writer observing, rode up to the center, and made an effort to rally. Lieutenant George W. Pepoon, of General Whittaker's staff, and Lieutenant J. B. Hays, of General Steedman's staff, reporting to him, he ordered Lieutenant Pepoon to the right, and Lieutenant Hays to the left, to assist in reforming the regiment. At this time General Steedman came up on foot, his horse having been killed, and after some words with the color Sergeant, seized the colors, exclaiming: 'I will carry your colors if you will defend them. Go back, boys, go back, but your colors never!' and advancing to the front, the whole line charged on the double quick, repulsing the enemy and driving him over the ridge."

Judge Truax, of the Supreme Court of New York, has followed in the lead of the courts of Pennsylvania and other States by deciding that a native of China cannot be naturalized unless he had declared his intention of becoming a citizen before the passage of the act of May, 1882, excluding the Chinese from the privileges of immigration. As very few Chinamen ever appeared to care about becoming citizens until after the passage of the exclusion act, the local and ward politicians will have no call to devise methods for pocketing the Chinese vote.

Cruelty could no further go. The *Gazette* alleges we hold back our "forms" to "steal" its special dispatches. Absurd. We could get most of them out of the mail papers, except such as show "special" enterprise, the sacking and rapine at Khartoum for instance. That was exclusive. But all this don't answer the *Times'* questions about the Sheriffalty Convention.

The Rewards of Politics.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

There was a time when Nathaniel P. Banks was one of the prominent figures in American politics and his name was known far and wide in connection with big movements in history. He served as Congressman, Governor, Speaker of the House and General in the army, and then all at once he dropped out of public notice almost as completely as if he had never been heard of. A few days ago he was reappointed Marshal of Massachusetts, an office he has held for four years past, and they say of him that he is now simply a broken-down old man, very poor and dependent upon his salary for a living. The vanity of political life has seldom had a more striking illustration.

—Nearly forty years ago the Comanches raided Texas and carried into captivity Cynthia Parker. A few years afterward she married a Comanche Chief, and of this union a son named Quinah was the fruit. Gen. Sul Ross recaptured Cynthia Parker, and she returned to Texas much against her will, and died. Her son remained with the tribe, and is now their chief.

A Special Invitation.

We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver complaints who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

—Four little children, the eldest only twelve, recently arrived at Grand Rapids, Mich., having made the trip from the Netherlands alone. There was quite a scene between parents and children at the station.

Purify the blood with Peruna and keep it so, and no sickness can come.

--Such is the location of Eagle City, Nev., in the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, that the sun does not shine upon it until 11 A. M., and then only for an hour, disappearing behind the mountains at noon.

Dr. W. R. Cummings, Sparta, Tenn., says: "I am strongly convinced of the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters and recommend them."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—Hear the tinkling of the bells!
Silver bells!
What a vast outlay of money all their merriment compels!
How the livery-stable keeper
Shuts his little larboard peeper
As he makes his charges steeper!
And the belles,
With their beaux,
Send out yells
While it snows.
Never dreaming of the agony that writhes the flatpursed swells,
As they worry, worry, worry,
While along the road they scurry,
Ever wond'ring how they'll pay the man who owns the jingling bells.
Oh, the bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells,
What a tale of trembling terror all their tiny tinkling tells!

—*New York Journal.*

Virginia capitalists have paid $160,000 for 2,000 acres near Great Bend, Kansas, intending to found a colony of Dunkards there.

So many hunting permits have never been issued in Germany as during this year. The increase since the war has been remarkable.

A New Hampshire coon club that is ten years old has just caught its first coon, and the Hartford *Courant* suggests that the coon was probably sick.

There will be lots of fun at the White House this winter. Miss McElroy, the President's niece, young, pretty and vivacious, is to make it her home.

Some 10,000 pounds of Arctic whalebone arrived recently at New Bedford, coming from 'Frisco by rail. Times have changed since Oakes Ames died.

Omaha cannot provide for a national nominating convention because—the *Republican* says—although she has many hotels, she only has one distillery.

The story that Col. Tom Buford had turned himself loose in Kentucky with a shot-gun is denied. Col. Buford has been resting peacefully in sweet retiracy and he feels that he is a slandered man.

The Roman ladies did well enough, but their ferocity was no more than our own American ladies can show on occasion. A Des Moines lady paid $5 for a front seat at the Sullivan slugging exhibition.

A New York chemist declares that no alcohol can possibly remain in a pie that has been baked, and that the flavor imparted to pies by the addition of liquors is simply from non-injurious essential oils.

John Sherman is said to have lost a great deal of money at the last Chicago Republican National Convention, by paying in advance the expenses of the Southern delegates. Mr. Sherman has been overrated as a financier.

Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, has been presented with a seal ring that formerly belonged to the Democratic wheel-horse Sam McDary. He intends to wear it on the day of his inauguration, though as a rule he is strongly opposed to jewelry.

The Connett brothers, of St. Joseph, Mo., held property valued at $2,000,000. Four of the family have taken their own lives. W. S. Connett died in an insane asylum at Cincinnati recently. Still there are people who want to be rich.

The Montrealers have begun work on their new ice palace. It is to be between 100 and 150 feet long on the front, cost about $3,000 and contain 10,000 cakes of ice. It would be a good place for ex-Speaker Keifer to spend the winter in.

At the recent dinner of the Scottish Corporation in London on St. Andrew's day, over which the Marquis of Lorne presided, everything suggestive of degenerate Saxondom was carefully suppressed. There were only two pairs of trousers present.

Sir John Willoughby, a young officer of the Guards, is the owner of the Adelaide filly which is now the first favorite of the Derby, and which has apparently a bright future. As winner of the "July" and the Deerhurst Plate, she has secured $15,000 in stakes.

The cities of Ely and Wells, both of which have episcopal palaces and a grand cathedral establishment, are so small that the latter was disfranchised simply because it had not, under the provision of the last Reform bill, the requisite 7,000 people entitling it to representation.

The Austrian ladies have taken to learning the art of fencing as an amusement. A well-known fencing master, who is the most popular with the Viennese ladies in this science, recently gave a tournament, at which he presented his pupils before a selected audience of 1,500 persons.

A young foreign doctor who had lost heavily at the gaming table at Monte Carlo recently entered the Church of St. Barthelemy at Nice just before closing time. Having been requested to leave, he begged for a few minutes' grace, declaring that he was about to kill himself. He was taken for a lunatic, and compelled to leave. He shot himself just outside, and fell dead.

The officers of the Cincinnati steamboat Golden Rule have a pet cat that travels the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans, and sometimes goes ashore and stays until the time for hauling in the gangplank. She went ashore at Evansville once, and wandered about town until the boat had gone; but she took the next boat up, and was again in the Golden Rule a few days later. At another time she was lost at Port Hickey, and then she took the next boat for home.

English society journals have discovered in a workman on the Illinois railway the son of Prince Salm-Salm, who fled his country in consequence of an affair of the heart. It appears that another member of the family, under similar circumstances, displayed more sense. Count Manfred Salm-Salm, having fallen in love with a shoemaker's daughter, married her, and set up as a grocer in a German watering place, where he has achieved a fortune and purchased an estate.

The following has been posted at St. George's, Hanover square, London: "It is earnestly requested that all persons will refrain from talking in the church before and after as well as during the marriage services, and that they will behave as in the house of God." St. George's is the fashionable church for marriages, and at one time, the clerk's fees amounted from $10,000 to $15,000 a year. The present Earl of Devon's grandmother held the office, and, of course, appointed a deputy to do the work.

Lady With a Seal-Skin Sacque.

She sat in the crowded church that dreadfully cold Sunday, and kept her new sacque on all the morning. She went with perspiration and the sacque into the chilly street, and caught an awful cold. And they labored in vain to cure that cold until they thought of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and sent to the druggist's for a bottle. Then came relief. Suddenly checked perspiration brings sudden colds, chills, coughs, consumption.

COLONEL OF THE BUCKTAILS.

Death in Philadelphia on Wednesday of Gen. Thomas L. Kane.

General Thomas L. Kane, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday. He was the second son of Judge John K. Kane, of that city, and a brother of Elisha Kent Kane the Arctic explorer. Having overtaxed himself in study, he was sent, at the age of sixteen, to Norfolkshire, England, to reside with an aged kinsman, to whose property he was by family arrangement to succeed. Finding it a condition of his fortune that he should become a British subject, he broke with his relative, and left England for the continent, where his education was completed. He studied law and was admitted to practice; but an adventurous spirit possessed him, and he forsook his profession to find, in the western wilds of America, its satisfaction. With his brother, Elisha Kent Kane, whose exploits have filled the world with their renown, he had early planned extended travel, and when his brother entered upon his Arctic explorations he went west of the Missouri, where his residence in the Indian villages of the plains was one of continual adventure.

In 1846, while on a confidential mission from President Polk to New Mexico, he fell in with the Mormons, just then driven from Nauvoo, whose wretched condition excited his pity and moved him to efforts for their amelioration. President Buchanan, in 1858, complimented him in his message for his mediatory offices in pacifying Utah. In 1848 he was Chairman of the Free Soil State Central Committee. At the time of the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850, he was a United States Commissioner, but spurning its provisions, he resigned his place in a letter which was construed as contempt of court. The action of the District Judge in committing him was, however, overruled by Judge Grier, of the Supreme Bench.

In 1860, abolitionist though he was, he deprecated war. He counselled peaceful measures, advocated the Crittenden compromise, and made numerous trips to Washington, as the winter advanced, to plead with his old Southern friends in Congress. Yet, when the rebellion broke out, he was the first volunteer from Pennsylvania, reconciling his course with the peace principles which he had professed on the score that he went forth as an armed policeman to restore order. Although he had raised a regiment he was himself mustered in as a private. When subsequently elected Colonel, he resigned on the following day in favor of one recommended by General Scott as a proficient in military tactics. He was a rigid disciplinarian, but did not thereby forfeit the love and confidence of his men. In the first victory gained by the Army of the Potomac his regiment was prominently engaged, he manœuvering it with singular skill and receiving a ghastly wound in the mouth. He was promoted at last to a Brigadier General's command. Perhaps the most important in its results of his irregular services was his rejoining his brigade before the battle of Gettysburg. He was intrusted by the War Department with the important message to General Meade not to place any reliance on the telegraphic cipher, as it had been intercepted and was understood by the enemy. As the rebel General Stuart's command was between the capital and Meade's army, it was hazardous to attempt to reach it. This he succeeded, however, in doing, passing all the rebel lines in safety, except one, when he was captured, but extricated himself in a very ingenious manner. His brigade did great service at Gettysburg, and having been disabled by wounds, he withdrew from active command after the battle, and in doing so issued this order to his men: "The hard fighting is over. If there is to be more of it soon, I will be with you. If not, farewell, and may God bless and reward you for your noble conduct, but for which neither I nor any of the thousands of this army would have a home, country, pride, or honor to return to. If you should not see me again in the brigade, I hope you will remember long and affectionately your friend and commander." The career of the famous Bucktail Regiment which Kane helped to organize, and of which he was Lieutenant Colonel, would fill a large volume.

The father of General Kane owned a large tract of land on the mountain which is now crossed by the Erie road, and on the apex of which stands Kane, which was founded by Judge Kane, and the bulk of the family property descended to his son, the General. He was a Republican in politics, but went into the Liberal movement in 1872, through friendship for Greeley, and stumped the State. He returned to the regular party in 1876, and in 1880 was one of the Old Guard of three hundred and six at Chicago. His friends say he mistook the Convention for the battle-field, because, as the last vote was being taken, he mounted a chair and shouted to the forces acting with him:—"Be steady, men!"

☞ Ladies, attention! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Postmaster General's order instructing postmasters to exchange three and six cent stamps and stamped envelopes for others of different denominations, will be hailed by the people as a good one. Perhaps they would like it better if it allowed the changing of three centers for six centers.

If the stomach is kept healthy by the use of Peruna, disease will be prevented.

—Eleven years ago the first creamery in Iowa was started at Manchester. Now Delaware county heads the list with seventy, and there is not a county in the State without, at least, one.

No disease can show such quick results as Heart Disease; do not delay, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. $1 per bottle at druggists.

New Form for a Promissory Note.

(Venango Spectator.)

Andrew Jackson, a Seneca Indian, who could write a little, and only a little, borrowed $2 50 from John Halftown, and gave him his note for the money with interest. It ran like this: "Me, Andrew Jackson, day after to-morrow six months, will pay to John Halftown, maybe three or four days, $3 or $4, no fetch papers, no get money, by dam."

The funerals of the murdered Orangemen, at Harbor Grace, N. F., were held without disturbance.

DR BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health "or languishing on a bed of sickness, "take cheer, if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, "without clearly knowing why, Hop "Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed "yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, "worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your "everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling "over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering "from over-eating or "drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or "are young and growing "too fast, as is often the "case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the "farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel "that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, "faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what "you need to give you new life, health "and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

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KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE
FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable."
Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
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KIDNEY-WORT

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Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer
CURES
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

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HEALTH of WOMAN
THE HOPE
OF THE RACE.

Woman can Sympathise
With Woman.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE
COMPOUND

Is the sovereign remedy for all female weaknesses and complaints so common among ladies—also for all the painful Kidney Diseases of Either Sex.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the sytem. As marvellous in results as the Compound and should be used by men, women and children.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billiousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Ladies should keep Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash handy. It is a superior article. 20 cts per package.

All these celebrated remedies are manufactured at the labratory 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham. Compound (in form of lozenges or pills) Liver Pills and Wash, can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

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INGRAINS, BRUSSELS, MOQUETTES AND WILTONS.
ELEGANT DRUGGETS,
Ingrain, Woven and Felt, every size.
SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.
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SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES
And Fancy Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.
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Excellent Styles of Kirkcaldy, Linoleum and Domestic Lignum.
Unsurpassed Carpet Sweeper, the "Aurora." Price, $3 00.
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GREAT REDUCTION
IN OCEAN PASSAGE RATES.
For particulars apply to
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banking, Exchange and Steamship Offices, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENNYSON MADE A BARON.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Baron Alfred Vere de Vere,
 Of me you win no new renown;
You thought to daze the country folk
 And cockneys when you came to town.
See Wordsworth, Shelley, Cowper, Burns,
 Withdraw in scorn, and sit retired!
The last of some six hundred Earls
 Is not a place to be desired.

Baron Alfred Vere de Vere,
 We thought you proud to bear your name,
Your pride is yet no mate for ours,
 Too proud to think a title fame.
We hail the genius—not the lord;
 We love the poet's truer charms.
A simple singer with his dreams
 Is worth a hundred coats of arms.

Baron Alfred Vere de Vere,
 I see you march, I hear you say,
"Bow, bow, ye lower middle class!"
 Is all the burden of your lay.
We held you first without a peer,
 And princely by your noble words—
The Senior Wrangler of our bards
 Is now the Wooden Spoon of Lords.

Baron Alfred Vere de Vere,
 You put strange memories in my head;
For just five decades now have flown
 Since we all mourned young Arthur dead.
Oh, your wet eyes, your low replies!
 Our tears have mingled with your tear;
To think that all such agony
 Should end in making you a peer!

Baron Alfred Vere de Vere,
 Our England has had poets too;
They sang some grand old songs of yore,
 But never reached such heights as you.
Will Shakespeare was a prince of bards,
 Our Milton was a king to hear,
But had their manners that repose
 Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere!

Baron Alfred Vere de Vere,
 Robe, how your bays are sere and spent;
The King of Snobs is at your door,
 To trace your long (and deep) descent.
A man's a man for a' that,
 And rich on forty pounds a year;
If rank be the true guinea stamp
 To win Parnassus—die a peer!

Trust me, Baron Vere de Vere,
 When nobles eat their noblest words,
The grand old gardener and his wife
 Smile at the airs of poet lords.
How'er it be, it seems to me,
 'Tis only noble to be good.
Plain souls are more than coronets
 And simple lives than Baronhood.

I know you, Baron Vere de Vere;
 You pine among your halls and bays;
The jaded light of your vain eyes
 Is wearied with the flood of praise.
In glowing fame, with boundless wealth,
 But sickening of a vague disease,
You are so dead to simple things,
 You needs must play such pranks as these.

Alfred, Alfred Vere de Vere,
 If Time be heavy on your hands,
Are there no toilers in our streets,
 Nor any poor in all these lands?
Oh! teach the weak to strive and hope,
 Or teach the great to help the low,
Pray heaven for a noble heart,
 And let the foolish title go.

ASTEAMBOAT STORY.

A New Orleans Packet Bewitched by the Spell of a "Hoodoo Coon."

Running the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and the Results.

(New York Times.)

It is hard work to relate an improbable story that you know to be true, because there is always the feeling that nobody will believe it. This is one of that kind. It is true from beginning to end, but so very improbable that I am constrained to preface it with this assertion of its honesty. It is not, to my mind, a story of witchcraft, but of a very singular coincidence, and I will try first to begin at the beginning of it and stop at the end. All the surroundings of a passenger on the packet Paris C. Brown, going down the Ohio river, are so different from anything we are accustomed to see near New York that perhaps it will be difficult to make everything clear. Here are thirty negro roustabouts on deck, and twenty or thrity negro servants in the cabin, all as superstitious as so many natives in the interior of Africa. You may say what you please about elevating the darky, and educating him and making a brother of him, but ninety-nine out of every hundred of them believe that a hound baying at night is a sure sign of death, and that a charm hung around the neck is a protection from evil. Here are our thirty "swampers," cabin passengers, most of them free from superstitions beyond such little weaknesses as a prejudice against beginning on Friday. Here are the officers of the boat, with no superstition at all. So we float down the river with no thought of witches, charms, or accidents.

The boat left Cincinnati on Friday evening—unlucky Friday—and on Saturday morning after breakfast we were fifty miles above Louisville. The swampers were out on the forward deck smoking their pipes. Some of us were sitting about the cabin stove, for it was a chilly morning. The clerk was in his office working over the books, figuring up the profits. Two or three passengers had celebrated our departure by getting drunk, and they looked, on the first morning out of port, as if they had been drawn through very narrow key-holes. It was a good morning to have the shivers; and most of us had them, and wished ourselves anywhere but just where we were. The tranquil misery that kept us all quiet and wretched was relieved by the appearance of one of the colored servants, who came up and leaned his elbows on the rest in front of the clerk's office and complained that he had been abused. He was a slender mulatto, between 20 and 25 years old, and it soon became evident that he had more whisky in his head than he knew what to do with. The clerk told him to go back to his work, but he said he was not going to the pantry to be abused by the steward any longer. He had been badly treated, he continued, raising his voice, ever since he came abroad the boat, and he wouldn't put up with any more of it. He made such a disturbance that the clerk came out of his office and took him by the shoulders and gave him a shaking. This sedative not having the desired effect, he slapped the mullatto on both cheeks with his hands. Of course this made him worse, and when he began to threaten to kill anybody who came near him the clerk called two of the colored waiters to put him out of the cabin and down on the lower deck. Two good-seized colored men, either of whom could easily have overpowered the mulatto, came forward to put him out. When they were within five or six feet of him he put his hand inside his vest, as if reaching for a knife and said:

"Don't lay your hands on me. I'll work the rabbit's foot on you!"

The two colored men stopped quicker than they would have stopped if he had drawn a knife. The mulatto took from his inside pocket a small packet, about the size of a large walnut, and showed it to them. I cannot describe the actions of the two men better than by comparing them with a man who is sitting on a keg smoking his pipe and discovers that the keg is filled with gunpowder. They could not well turn white, but the color of their skin changed and they looked as if they would give their month's wages to be somewhere else. They were so frightened that their teeth fairly chattered. Most of the passengers knew nothing about the deadly power of the rabbit's foot, and could not account for the alarm of the two waiters; but the clerk understood it, and he knew that nothing could induce them to approach the mulatto. So he went for a mate, a muscular white man, who was not afraid of all the rabbit's feet in the Kentucky woods, and the mate seized the boy by the back of the neck and soon hustled him to the lower deck. Seating himself on one of the lower steps of the stairway leading to the saloon deck, the mate paid no attention to the threats and taunts of the darky. The latter grew very violent, and passengers, many of whom had gone down to see the trouble, noticed that the roustabouts and all the colored hands were careful to keep at a safe distance from the mulatto, who soon became known among them as "the Hoodoo Coon." They were not afraid of any personal violence from him, for nearly any darky aboard the boat could have whipped him in a minute, but they were afraid of his rabbit's foot; in other words, they were afraid of being bewitched by him.

The mullatto again took out his packet and fondled it, all the time muttering maledictions on the mate, the clerk, and the boat and everybody on it. He raised the little package to his mouth and blew his breath on it. This apparently did not satisfy him, for he took it back to the boiler, which stood exposed on the main deck. The darkies all fell back before him; nothing, I am sure would have induced one of them to touch him. He went up to the boiler, found a level place where he could lay his packet, and stood and watched it.

"He's warming the rabbit's foot," was whispered with alarm among the darkies.

He let the bundle be by the boiler for five or ten minutes, presumably till it was warm, and then put it back in his pocket. "I'll work the rabbit's foot on the whole lot of you," said he, "boat and all. You've abused me and I'll get even with you for it." But the warning had no immediate effect. The boiler did not blow up, nor the boat sink, nor the mate tumble over in a fit. So the mulatto put the charm back into his pocket and resumed his former amusement of abusing the mate. He shook his finger in the mate's face, then his fist, and called him all sorts of hard names, but the mate made no reply. He was sitting on about the fourth step from the bottom near the middle of the broad stairway, and the "Hoodoo Coon" went up two or three of the steps and stood facing the mate, with his back against the bannister. At last he threatened to kill the mate, and this was just what the latter had been waiting for, so that he would have a legal reason for taking hold of him. He suddenly raised up, took the mulatto by the throat and bent him backward over the bannister till the Hoodoo's head touched the deck and his heels were in the air. Then he called to one of the other mates to bring him a rope and just about two minutes after the boy had made the threat his hands were tied in front of him, his legs were fastened together with the same rope, and the end of the rope was tied around one of the posts that supported the upper deck. He lay on his back unable to stir, a nice study for a painting to be called "helpless rage."

While the "Hoodoo Coon" was standing on his head waiting to be tied his "charm' dropped out of his pocket, and one of the swampers picked it up. There was immediately a demand from the other swampers that it should be opened, and an emphatic protest from all the darkies against interfering with it. But the ascendant race triumphed. A knife was procured and the dissection was begun. There was first of all a wrapper of ticking, such as pillows are covered with, sewed on. Under this was a wrapper of flannel that had once been white, but had turned to a brownish yellow; this was also sewed on. Inside there was a rabbit's foot, wapped in a small coil of fine copper wire; a piece of an old ring, and a small pebble. Wrapped around these articles, and just inside the sewed wrappers, was a layer of fine black hair, cut from the mane of a colt. This was the charm. The darkies on the lower deck regarded it with so much reverence and fear that they would not stand near when it was being cut open, and one of the swampers put it in his pocket for a curiosity.

The boat reached Louisville at noon. If there was enough freight to be taken aboard there to keep us till after dark, we were to stay all night, to avoid going over the falls by moonlight. If there was not enough to keep us that long, we were to continue our voyage. There proved to be very little freight, and it was announced that we would stay only about an hour. This hour, as usual, stretched out into four, and it was four o'clock in the afternoon when the whistle blew for the last time. A policeman had meanwhile been summoned to take charge of the "Hoodoo Coon," and he was taken ashore. But the officers of the boat could not stay in Louisville to procure him for disorderly conduct; so he was untied, and the peliceman led him up the stone-paved bank, and sent him about his business. There was great feeling of relief among all the darkies aboard when the mulatto was off the boat. They were afraid of his charm and glad to see the Hoodoo and his packet disappear around a corner, to drift, no doubt, into the nearest saloon.

There came aboard the boat at Louisville two gentlemen and a lady. One of the gentlemen (the lady was his wife) was on his way to Texas to settle on a cattle ranch. The other and younger gentleman was an invalid brother. They came from some town in Ohio, and had reached Cincinnati the day before to catch the boat. But they were superstitious about starting on Friday, and afraid that bad luck would follow them if they did. So they went to a hotel and staid all night, took an early morning train to Louisville, and came aboad the boat there. The falls pilot took charge of the wheel, and we swung away from the wharf-boat. A tug had previously taken away the two barges we had in tow, and had drawn them around the falls by way of the canal. But the canal was undergoing repairs, and had not capacity in the locks to float the big Paris C. Brown. There was not much of the falls to be seen from Louisville, and what little of them was visible did not look at all formidable. There is a pass on the Kentucky side known as the Kentucky chute, and another on the Indiana side known as the Indiana chute. We were to go through the Indiana chute, and the boat was headed for it. When we were nearly up to it we saw that the falls were of more account than we had imagined. The river makes a great bend to the south, and the falls and rapids stretch out to a mile or more in length. They are full of big rocks, and the water foams and whirls over them in a way strikingly like the Cascade rapids in the St. Lawrence river. The channel is a very crooked one, and seems to the spectator to be so full of rocks that no large steamboat could possibly dodge them. The incline is so sharp that as soon as we went over the edge the bow of the long steamboat was constantly three or four feet lower that the stern. The passengers all went up on the hurricane deck "to see her scoot." And she scooted very nicely. When there is plenty of water in the river the falls are safe enough, but when the water is low, as at present, the passage is a little dangerous. The official report announced three and a half feet of water on the falls, and as the Paris C. Brown drew only about three and a half, there was thought to be no chance of her striking. We went over the first part of the rapids very nicely, dodging a big rock here and an eddy there, and went so nearly through that many of the passengers went below, thinking that had seen the whole show. But they were mistaken. There came a sound of something grinding on the bottom, and three or four sharp bumps. Still the boat swept on. There was no stopping her in that current. Half a minute after the bumps a deck-hand shouted to the pilot:

"She's full of holes!"

Those of the passengers who were still on the hurricane deck immediately remembered that they had engagements in the cabin. Two or three of the men threw themselves into a violent mood and went about dragging women and children out to the guards and getting lifepreservers for them. The two men who were traveling alone with their children gathered them up in their arms and carried them out. A dozen roustabouts run up into the saloon, forced open the state-room doors and ran out with armfuls of mattresses, quilts and pillows to stuff into the holes to stop the leaks. Bedding was washed then that had not been washed before since the centennial. In two or three minutes the encouraging report was shouted to the pilot from the lower deck:

"There's four feet of water in the hold."

All this time a heroic darkey was down in the hold, up to his armpits in water, stuffing pillows and mattresses into the breaks. He stuck it out till the water was up to his neck, then climbed out. The pilots stood at their posts and kept the boat in the channel, for we were still in the rapids. The two clerks did their utmost to prevent a panic in the cabin. The captain stood on the forward edge of the hurricane deck, where he could at once watch the progress of the boat, communicate with the pilots, and direct the movements of the men on the lower deck. Roustabouts were sent up to lower the life-boats, but they were of the regulation pattern so well known to all traveling New Yorkers, and refused to be budged. There was something out of order with the tackle of both of them, and they would have done us just as much good as so many bars of pig iron. But, aside from the obstinacy of the life-boats, everything was admirably managed. The officers and men kept their heads beautifully, and did what little they could. It was a trying moment for the captain, for there was a lively prospect not only of his losing his boat and ruining his cargo but of having a swimming match between the passengers and crew. With the water pouring in as it was, there was no use of working the pumps. The boilers and furnaces of the Mississippi boats are on deck, so that the flooding of the hold could not extinguish the fires.

While wondering whether I had forgotton how to swim, I comforted myself with the recollection of the three feet, four feet, five feet of water that made the depth of the river, and thought we could not sink very far. We were by this time just out of the rapids, in the smooth water below them. I had a good deal of curiosity to know just how much water was under us, but thought that it was a poor time to bother any of the officers with questions. Somebody else did it, however, and I heard the captain's reply:

"Sixty feet!"

It was enough to cover the top of the pilot-house with ten feet of water if the boat went down. In all the river I doubt whether there is another place of that depth; but this was just below the falls, where the swift current kept continually washing the bottom out, and, making the water deeper. And just here of all places, our boat had to try and sink us. It would have been only fun (from the standpoint of a passenger) to have her sink in four or five feet of water; in sixty feet it was not so funny. As soon as it was known that she was filling with water the whistle began to blow—a long, shrill shriek without cessation. And still the water kept pouring in.

The boat was no sooner out of the rapids, so that he could handle her, than the pilot headed her for the Kentucky shore at a point about an eighth of a mile away. He knew the ground well, and knew that at that place there was a "flat," with only a few feet of water on it. But we had the eighth of a mile or so of deep water to cross. And we did cross it; and we had reached the flat, and the boat's beams had struck against the rocks of the Kentucky shore, when she settled quietly down in five or six feet of water, and rested peacefully on the muddy bottom.

A rowboat had followed us through the falls, with six or eight men at the oars. It was the life-boat of the life-saving service. The crew stationed at Louisville had seen the steamboat bumping on the rocks, knew she would sink, and immediately put out their life-boat and apparatus. They were alongside of us before we were fairly out of the rapids, and if the packet had not floated till she reached shallow water their services would have been invaluable.

The steamboat's whistle continued to blow, and soon there were three other packets alongside. This long-continued whistle is recognizable as a demand for assistance, and in this case at least the assistance was promptly rendered. Our own steam-pumps could not have pumped the water out of the hold, for it ran in faster than our pipes had capacity to take it out. But the pumps of the four boats, it was believed, would do it, and then the extent of the damage could be ascertained. All four of them blew out thick clouds of smoke, and the air was soon almost unbreathable. This boat lay close up against the Kentucky shore, which was rocky, and the planks were put out from boat to shore, and most of the passengers went off and sat on the rocks, pretty sure that they, at least, would not sink. It was just nicely dark, and the four boats pumped away, throwing cataracts of water from the big pipes that were put down in the hold.

Between the passengers and the darky crew it would be hard to tell which were the more superstitious about the incident. The blacks to a man laid it to the "Hoodoo Coon." The whites to a man and woman laid it to the starting on Friday. The facts were undeniable. The boat started on unlucky Friday; on Saturday morning she was "hoodooed by a coon;" on Saturday afternoon, an hour after the "coon" and his rabbit's foot were put off, the boat struck on the rocks and sunk. If you don't believe the wizard was the cause of her sinking, ask any darky aboard the boat. If you don't believe she sunk because she started on Friday, ask almost any of the passengers. With such a superstitious gang as we had aboard that packet we deserved to be sunk, not in six feet of water, but in sixty.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

Only one year ago and we stood, as just parting,
 With an old year grown gray, while a new year,
 just starting
On its soft baby wings, with its arms full of
 treasures,
Seemed to promise, anew, all the vanished
 year's pleasures.

We have danced on its hillsides, have mourned
 in its valleys;
Been glad, or been sad; brightly hopeful or
 careless;
Have drank of its fulness; have breathed of its
 flowers;
Have gathered; have garnered; have joyed
 through its hours;

Till a stroke of the bell
Bids it endless farewell!

Still old Time does not stop, and the world keeps
 on moving;
And who lags may get left, in an age that's
 improving;
So we may not look back with regrets or repin-
 ing,
But must burnish our armor, and keep our lamps
 shining!
Press onward, press onward, still hopeful, still
 steady!
Be our hearts ever warm and our hands ever
 ready!

Seal the stroke of the bell
With the cry: "All is well!"

—*Youths' Companion.*

"COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."

The New Play Written by W. S. Gilbert for Mary Anderson.

(London Letter N. Y. Times.)

The new play is a drama in one act, consisting of a single scene, and will occupy from three-quarters of an hour to an hour in the performance. It is entitled "Comedy and Tragedy," and, while entirely original in point of composition, is, I believe, to some extent founded on an actual incident which occurred in France during the dissolute days of the *ancien regime* Clarice, the character to be played by Miss Anderson, is a beautiful and popular actress engaged at the Theatre Francais. She is as virtuous as she is talented, and is happily married to a gentleman of the noble family of d'Aubray. In order to be near his beloved wife and protect her from dangers her husband has resigned his commission in the Royal Body Guard, and has become an actor The profligate Duke of d'Orleans is inspired with an unworthy passion for Clarice. He persecutes her with insulting offers of love, and on one occasion his followers, at his instigation, make an attempt to carry her off, but are baffled by the vigilance of her protectors. Her husband, furious at these insults, has challenged the Duke to mortal combat, but the royal *roue* laughs him to scorn as a person beneath his contempt. He continues to pursue Clarice with his offers, and d'Aubray again and again demands satisfaction. Driven to desperation, the husband at last persuades his wife to entrap the Duke into a certain room in the house, which leads directly into a garden. The play opens in this room. D'Aubray is waiting in the garden, but Clarice, by his instruction, has given out that she and her husband are separated. The house is illuminated for a grand fete, and the Duke d'Orleans and about a dozen of his dissolute friends have been invited to supper. Presently the guests come in and are welcomed by Clarice with great vivacity and apparent cordiality. Her sister Pauline, a simple country girl, is at first present, but not having been admitted to the secret of the plot is distressed and amazed at Clarice's seeming levity, and leaves the house in indignation. At last the Duke arrives, and the other guests retire, leaving him alone with Clarice. Hereupon he renews his suit, and she temporizes with him. At last, encouraged by what looks like a disposition on her part to yield, he ventures to put his arm around her and asks, "Is it wrong?" Hereupon, d'Aubray who has been on the watch, bursts into the apartment, sword in hand and exclaims. "Yes, it is wrong!" The Duke says: "This is a trap." D'Aubray once more challenges him; the Duke refuses to fight, and the outraged husband threatens to "whip him like a dog." Then the Duke replies: "It is impossible for me to fight with you. You are an actor. If a scullion should challenge me I would so far recognize him as to order him to be flogged—but an actor I cannot notice at all." Upon this d'Aubray says: "I have here the contract of an engagement at the Theatre Francais, the summit of an actor's ambition. See, I destroy it. I resume my rank, and you can no longer refuse." The Duke then consents to fight his rival, and they pass out into the garden.

The guests now come down and ask for the Duke. Clarice tells them that he has been suddenly called away upon important business. They declare that they are tired of supper and cards, and ask the actress to give them a recitation. Just then one of the company, the Abbe Dubois, proposes to go out into the garden, but Clarice quickly intercepts him and locks the door, telling her guests that she has a surprise for them in the garden. She forbids them to leave the room, and gives the key of the door for safe-keeping to Dr. Charotte, a friend of d'Aubray's, who has also been invited to the entertainment. The company again demand a recitation, and Clarice agrees to give them "comedy first and tragedy afterward." She then begins a humorous recital, representing herself to be a strolling actor, who, on entering a tavern and being asked who he is, replies: "Who am I, gentleman? I am an Emperor. I am Anthony the Great—a priest—a Doge. I feast starving—I starve feasting. I am a benevolent father who gives away purses—a thief who steals them. I am a constable who seizes a beggar—I am the beggar seized by the constable. I am a robber, a courtier, a pirate, a saint. I am everthing—I am nothing. In short, gentlemen, I am—an actor!" There is much more in this vein, the reciter enumerating the various parts which a strolling actor has to play, and the characteristics of his different styles. The guests receive the performance with shouts of laughter and frequent applause. Suddenly Clarice pauses and listens, and then falls back half fainting, for she has heard the sound of a groan proceeding from the garden. She tries to go on with her recitation, but she utterly breaks down and cries out: "Gentlemen, for God's sake go into the garden! My husband and the Duke d'Orleans are fighting. My husband is being killed. Save, oh save him, gentlemen!" and she rushes to the locked door and beats at it in an agony of despair. "Oh, Heaven," she continues, "my dear d'Audray is being murdered and I have done the accursed deed!" The guests, under the impression that she has finished her comic sketch and is now giving them the promised tragedy, of course do not budge, but applaud her new efforts with enthusiasm. Dr. Charotte eyes her closely and remarks: "She is not acting, but terribly in earnest." The company, however, laugh at the doctor and persist that it is an excellent performance. Clarice now suddenly remembers that she had intrusted Charotte with the key, and she implores him to unlock the door. He complies with her request, the door opens, and d'Aubray enters wiping his sword. In an intense whisper Clarice asks, "Are you unhurt?" He replies, "Quite." "And the Duke?" "Wounded to death." Clarice then turns smiling to her guests, saying: "Gentlemen, I promised you a surprise. Here it is—my husband! I thank you for your generous applause." And the curtain goes down as she bows her thanks to her retiring visitors. Such is the simple, but undeniably powerful story of the play. The author, I hear, is very well satisfied with his work, and, indeed, has expressed his conviction that it is one of the best pieces he has ever written.

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REGULATE the stomach and purify the blood with PERUNA.

A HORSE-THIEF'S ROMANCE.

How a Felon Became Converted and Won a Wife.

The Devices Which a Pretty Young Missionary Practiced.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., December 23.—On Friday a romance was consummated away up in the Adriondacks which, in tangled plot and novel details, claim equality with the strangest of the many fabulous Christmas tales that are just now being printed. The story is told by a man who came to this town to-day from Sageville, Hamilton county. Ferd Roderick, a young man of 25 or 26 years, of burly frame, but with a certain manly charm in his rough ways, the son of a popular old guide up at Indian Lake, has been confined in the Hamilton county jail, at Sageville, for the past four or five months, a waiting trial on the charge of stealing a pair of horses from a farmer of that county. Every Sunday afternoon the Rev. Arthur Chambers, the pastor of the Methodist church in the village, in company with a dozen or 15 members of his congregation, holds a prayermeeting and song-meeting in the jail. For two years it has been the habit of Miss Agnes Austin, the young, and by no means uncomely, daughter of the village apothecary, to join the missionary band, and her sweet voice is credited with having influenced many a tough-hearted prisoner to experience conversion. The first Sunday after Roderick's arrest she became acquainted with him during the meeting, and on several succeeding Sundays it was noticed without exciting remark that she was oftener in a side corridor doing individual work with prisoner Roderick, as the Chaplain and his band thought, than at her customary post in the choir laboring for the general salvation. After a month or so by permission of the Sheriff she made special and irregular week-day visits with the prisoner, assuring the jail attendants that her heathen was fast falling under the influence. Finally, she began to neglect her Sunday work, but her week-day visits became more frequent. This led to some little whispering among her deserted co-workers, but no general suspicion was aroused.

Some five or six weeks ago Roderick confessed conviction at a Sunday meeting, giving at the time hearty praise and credit to the evangelizing efforts of Miss Austin. But this only bred envy in the several breasts of her deserted co-workers, and tongue after tongue began to wag until at every fireside in the community it was the chief topic discussed. With the postoffice loafers Aggie Austin's name was in an opprobrious sense connected with that of Ferd Roderick, and all sorts of reckless talk was indulged in. Mr. Austin vainly forbade his daughter from continuing her visits to the jail. The father then called on the Sheriff, and in this way was more successful, for the visits were at once interdicted.

Two weeks ago last Thursday Agnes disappeared form her home and nothing was heard of her whereabouts until last Friday, when a constable came riding into Sageville with Agnes behind him. She was taken before the magistrate and sent to jail on the charge of stealing one of the very horses for the theft of which her lover was suffering confinement. The constable said that she stole the horse in broad daylight, and when pursued made but a very feeble attempt to escape. Her story is that Ferd told her to go to his father's camp and await his arrival, which would be as soon as an opportunity for escape presented itself. After waiting for him at the camp for more than a week she says she became desperate, and, resolving to join him in the jail, she ran away from the camp with the deliberate intention of committing some crime that would place her by her lover's side. Her stealing the same horse that Ferd had once stolen, she asserts, was a simple accident. Miss Austin's bail was fixed at $600, but she refnsed to accept bondsmen and resume her liberty. On Friday morning Roderick sent for the Sheriff and informed him that he wished to wed Agnes Austin, who, when brought before the Sheriff, declared a similar desire. The girl being 19 years old, and therefore of the legal age, the Sheriff deemed it his duty to comply with their wishes, and the committing magistrate, Jarvis, was summoned. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the corridor of the jail, with the Sheriff and two deputies as witnesses, the felon lovers were made one. The District Attorney unpoetically declares that this most remarkable of Hymen's consolidations will not hinder him from prosecuting the bride and groom on the separate indictments. He promises, however, to try and bring both cases up at the same term of court, and thus allow the pair to make their bridal journey together to their future mountain home at Clinton Prison.

The father of Miss Austin makes some dire threats against the Sheriff for his course, but it is evident enough that the romantic horsethieves have many sympathizers among the excited village people, who were late to bed on Friday night and neglectful of their business yesterday because of being so absorbed in hearing and so eager to tell the story of the wedding of the jail-birds. It has been said by some that no Hamilton county jury will ever convict the pair, and that as no one is a loser by their crimes they should be permitted to try liberty again. There being but one corridor in the jail, man and wife are not separated during the day, but they occupy different cells.

THE FORTY IMMORTALS.

Canvassing for Votes in the French Academy.

A gossipy article on "The Forty Immortals" is an entertaining feature of the January *Century*, and contains thirteen portraits of celebrated Academicians. The canvassing for votes is described as follows: "Candidates for vacant seats are expected to pay canvassing visits to immortals. It is a popular error to suppose they are obliged to do so. Littre never paid any. This usage is contrary to a statute which, on the ground that electors should judge in strict accordance with literary worth, forbids personal solicitation of votes. But the Academy is a drawing room without ladies, an athenæum club of the most refined character, at which weekly and monthly as well as annual meetings are held. The statute in question has therefore become obsolete. Before the Revolution, when, as a matter of course, an Academician took off his hat and made a sweeping bow in mentioning the King, politics did not exist. Paris was not a city of great distances. Eminence was not acquired in an ugly rushing, shoving and racing, as games of foot ball are won in England. It was obtained by the spontaneously uttered approval of a small number of supercivilized, delicate nerved and very clever writers, and men and women of quality. Every one who counted in arts and letters knew everybody else. It is now possible for an author of great talent to be only known to his booksellers and a small set of disciples and journalists.

"When Thiers, the Warwick of the bourgeois monarch, paid the customary round of visits in 1833, he wore a camlet mantle, fastened at the neck with a large buckle. In every house at which he called he left the cloak in the anteroom, and in again donning it slipped a golden coin into the hand of the servant who helped him to put it on. This profusion arose from his native shrewdness. Parisian servants talk freely to their employers. The widow of an Academician whom M. Theirs visited to obtain his support has related to me her first impressions of him. M. Laya was the author of 'L'Ami de la Loi,' a drama written to defend Louis XVI, and played in the Reign of Terror. He was out when the candidate for immortality called. But Madame Laya asked the visitor to stay until her husband returned. She thought him odd. They fell into conversation. He had something original to say in a falsetto voice on every topic that she broached. It did not occur to her that he was the king-maker of the days of July until M. Laya came in and recognized in him the statesman and historian. When the visitor had gone Madame Laya said to her husband: 'I don't know.' 'Why?' 'He is not a man of the world; he is petulant and ill brooks contradiction.' 'But what of that?' Why, because at the Academy he would be *comme un diable dans un benitier* (like Satan in the holy-water, font).' 'What matter, since he is charming. In voting for him you will do me a pleasure. 'If monsieur will allow me to risk an observation,' broke the maid, who was sewing in the drawing room, 'I shall take the liberty of saying that generous men, like good wine, soften down with age.' 'How do you know he's generous?' 'Why, he handed me a twenty-franc piece when I buckled his cloak. Monsieur has two sons. The friendship of a man in M. Thiers' position is not to be thrown away.' This argument was conclusive. M. Laya voted for the little great man, who was ever ready afterward to oblige any member of his family.

"Victor Hugo, who feels that he should not attend private meetings unless to vote, only receives candidates at dinner. I was at his table in the society of three rival competitors. They were M. Paul St. Victor, Renan and Eugene Manuel, the poet. St. Victor and Manuel talked as well as listened to their illustrious host. Paul St. Victor was an old and much cherished friend of the poet, but angular, and held to his own opinions on socialism, religion and philosophy. He was a Catholic and Bonapartist. Renan for three hours only listened, except to ejaculate every two or three minutes, when Victor Hugo was speaking: '*Maitre vous avez raison.*' He kept his head hung on one side, and continued to smile as if in a state of beatitude. Need I say that on the day of the election 'the Master' voted for him? Hugo excused himself to the older friend, St. Victor, on the ground that he was bound to protest against the fanaticisms of the Bishop of Orleans.

A COOL HIGHWAYMAN.

How He Cleaned Out a Saloon and Abducted the Bar-Keeper.

(Laramie Boomerang.)

Seven-Mile ranch is the name of a sort of half-way station on the Rock Creek and Fort Fetterman stage-road, and is owned by Mr. Fred Rowland, who has a bar and small store therein for the convenience of passers-by. The other day Mr. Rowland took about $1,000 in money, which had accumulated from the proceeds of his business, and left for Laramie, via Rock Creek. Arriving here, the cash was deposited in the Laramie National bank.

On the afternoon of the same day a stranger stopped at the ranch, which had been left in charge of an employe named William Tucker. He gave his name as Alfred Knight, and said he wanted some dinner. After eating the food set before him, and while Tucker's back was turned, he seized a rifle against the wall, dropped it on Tucker at full cock, and politely requested him to elevate his hands. Tucker did so. Knight then walked behind the bar, and, picking up a revolver which lay on the shelf, placed it in his hip pocket and invited Tucker to take a walk with him to the stable, which he did. He picked out a horse and bade his prisoner saddle it. This done, Tucker went back to the house, followed by Knight, who ordered him to tie some blankets to the saddle and put up some provisions; also, to take the money-drawer and dump its contents out upon the ground. It contained about $25, which Knight pocketed. He then bade Tucker write a document, which he signed. As produced in court this morning it read:

"I do hereby swear that I cleaned out the Seven-Mile ranch. Tucker had nothing to do with taking the guns or the horse. ALFRED KNIGHT."

Knight then mounted his horse and, making Tucker walk before him, left the ranch several miles behind. Here he remained until evening, when he coolly informed Tucker that he guessed there was no danger of his being apprehended, so he would resume his journey—he (Tucker) could return home. Captor and prisoner then parted company.

Tucker then made his way to Rock Creek and telegraphed his employer that the ranch had been robbed. Knight was followed by officers, who finally arrested him near Fort Collins.

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A MINISTER in Lowell, Mass., has been obliged to give up preaching on account of trouble in his throat. If his reverend gentleman had taken Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup he would still have been a useful member of his profession.

◆

—Probably the greatest sale of pictures that ever occurred is now going on in Paris, and, moreover, is likely to last for several years to come. There are 28,000 paintings in all, and were the property of the late M. Borniche.

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A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years, in fact always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

Henry's Carbolic Salve

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

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KEIFER and Kelley are officially recognized as the Republican leaders of the House. The Judge must like his associate.

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Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produce natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28MWS&W

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

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THE CONTEST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN OHIO.

A question of very grave responsibility confronts the members of the Ohio Legislature which must be met and settled in a few days. Several good and distinguished men are proposed for the position, among them Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the present incumbent, Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN and others. That Mr. PENDLETON has been clean in his great office, and that he has been an honor to the State he represents, no man can dispute. His re-election is demanded by every consideration of justice and policy. Both he and Judge THURMAN are Democrats of unimpeached record, without guile in their personal integrity, with uncontaminated fingers and unsmirched palms. For over twenty-five years, through the darkest hours of its history, have they fought the battles of the Democratic party; ever ready each year to carry its flag to the front and to boldly fight under it. Against odds, or against even numbers, made no difference to them. They are personal friends.

The re-election of Mr. PENDLETON will give pleasure and satisfaction to Judge THURMAN. They are the Ajax, Telamon and the Nestor of the Democracy. Let the Legislature of Ohio make no mistake. The country, and the Democratic party especially, need the services of such men as Mr. PENDLETON. He is a credit to the State he represents. His Civil Service bill is approved by the honest voters, and opposed only by incompetent office seekers who have never taken the trouble to read it. It will not, either by effect or intention, retain a single Republican in office, but its whole effect will be to secure the appointment of the most competent *Democrats*, in case the Democratic party has the power of Federal appointment.

Opposed to Mr. PENDLETON is Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE, of Cleveland, a man of ability and of personal integrity, but a man who embodies in his own person a representative of that baleful influence of monopoly and wealth which has so often in Ohio as in other States weighted down the Democracy to disaster and defeat, and even when victorious turned their victory to ashes on their lips.

Mr. PAYNE is very wealthy. He is largely interested in the Lake Superior Iron Ore Companies, which have grown rich, and have impoverished, almost strangled, the blast furnace interests by compelling the latter for years to pay ten and eleven dollars per ton for iron ore, when six dollars would have yielded an amply sufficient profit. Mr. Payne's son, Colonel OLIVER H. PAYNE, is the owner of wealth by millions. He and ROCKEFELLER and FLAGLER are the managers and principal owners of the Standard Oil Company. Col. OLIVER PAYNE is to be commended for his filial attachment. He is proud of his father, and would cheerfully give a million or five millions to see that father elevated to the United States Senatorship or Presidency. The money campaign against Mr. PENDLETON has already begun with great earnestness. We will not think so poorly of Mr. PAYNE or his sons as to say that they are implicated in it. It, however, exists nevertheless, and we expect the members of the Ohio Legislature to show again, as they did when Mr. PENDLETON was first elected Senator, that they are, as CÆSAR required his wife to be, "not only pure but above suspicion."

Since 1860 the Democracy of Ohio have had but rare and grudging help from HENRY B. PAYNE. In 1867, when Judge THURMAN was running for Governor, Mr. PAYNE's voice was silent. He not only refused to speak in his favor, but positively declined to contribute any money to the campaign fund. Except when a candidate himself for office, Mr. PAYNE has generally sulked in his tent, or has been known to vote directly against the candidate of the Democracy. His election as Senator should not be thought of. It would be a calamity and would be a triumph of finance and monopoly over the lion-hearted true Democracy of Ohio, who have toiled so long.

COMPULSORY TRAMP LABOR.

New Jersey is conspicuous for the rigid enforcement of her laws. In that little State, as in many other larger States, the luxuriously disposed tramps had become so numerous and offensive that their abatement was a problem of some magnitude. A law was enacted providing that all tramps should be compelled to work. The application of this rule with New Jersey strictness and impartiality is making the tramps flee in terror from the State. Between Philadelphia and New York they have had their regular stopping places at Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Jersey City. At Trenton, particularly since winter in earnest set in, the authorities have been dealing with tramps in a manner extremely obnoxious to their feelings. The average tramp nurses the belief that the world owes him at least what he can eat and wear in idleness. What he can steal are the perquisites of his calling. Nothing makes him so resentful as denial of the privilege of collecting that debt. Work in any form he absolutely abhors, thus justifying the wisdom which bases anti-tramp laws on compulsory labor.

There is a workhouse at Trenton, to which for the benefit of the tramps two new departments have been recently added, one for wood-sawing and the other for stone-breaking. The wood is sold to Trenton people for kindling, and the stone is used in mending the country roads. The activity with which the authorities are forcing an energetic pursuit of these two vocations upon tramps is filling the souls of the predaceous creatures with a horror that augurs well for their complete expulsion ultimately from the soil of New Jersey. They are exposed while at work to the chill blasts of an unsympathetic winter, and it is simply a question of labor and live or refuse to work and possibly freeze.

It must not be understood that there is any brutality in their treatment. The labor and exposure are no more severe than that to which thousands of industrious men who work in the open air are subjected. Careful discrimination is exercised in judging tramps who have been arrested. The honest but unfortunate laboring man or mechanic going from place to place in quest of employment is easily distinguished from the confirmed vagrant. He is given a ticket to a lodging house, kept for the purpose by the city, where he obtains a night's rest, and in the morning a breakfast of bread and coffee. Then he must move on. The tramp who demands more goes to the Workhouse for from ten to ninety days. The tougher the tramp the longer his confinement. There is a variety of stone at Trenton known as Goat Hill stone. Its facility for resisting the force of hammers is said to be astonishing. That possibly may be due to weakness of the blows, but anyhow it is officially stated that the tramp who straddles a pile of Goat Hill stone for ten days, and wrestles industriously in a noble though unwilling effort to overcome its cohesiveness, is joyful, at the close of his term to flee the State of New Jersey and never show up there again. The easier work of splitting kindling is exacted of men imprisoned for less serious offenses than confirmed vagrancy.

The laws of Pennsylvania regulating tramps would be just as efficacious as those of New Jersey in suppressing the evil if they were administered with New Jersey determination. But they are not. The rigid tramp law of 1876 has been practically a dead letter ever since its enactment. There have been only isolated instances of its enforcement. If the tramps who infest Pittsburgh were put to work on the streets, as the law contemplates they shall be, there would be a triple benefit: Less outlay of public money; greater comfort to pedestrians; and an opportunity for the Street Commissioners to employ their leisure time holding the tramps down to work, and thus in some measure earning the generous salaries which they draw from the city. If Councils will earnestly take up this subject, and make a sincere effort to provide for the utilization of tramp labor in some way, we have no doubt gratifying results would follow.

THE HUNTINGDON LETTERS.

The publication of the HUNTINGDON letters has produced confusion in certain quarters, and opens up a series of inquiries as to the integrity of a number of Senators still living who are said to have had a hand in the Pacific steal. The only man who blocked the game successfully was THURMAN, whose Sinking Fund bill brought HUNTINGDON to grief. A careful examination of the letters show that GWIN, the California magnate, who was a Southerner, was hired to go through the South denouncing the Texas Pacific as a subsidy scheme; that Senator GORDON, of Georgia, who posed as the representative of everything that was highly respectable in the South, was a servant of the corporation; that many Southern Congressmen opposed to the Texas Pacific were brought into the HUNTINGTON camp by some sinister influence, and the entire delegation in Congress from California, with the exception of PIPER and BOOTH, were the staunch friends of the monopoly. SARGENT is repeatedly referred to in complimentary terms for his valuable services, and there are two letters which, when read together, show how these services were repaid. BILLY CARR was the man to whom all coin was paid, and he only received his compensation on condition that he would sign an agreement to control his friends in the interest of the monopoly. Who those friends were the letters make as clear as noonday.

The frequent allusions to the Sinking Fund bill make it clear that large sums of money were expended to prevent its passage. When it was found impossible to defeat the measure in the Senate, a bill which HUNTINGDON alludes to as "our bill" was gotten up in the House. It received the sanction of a packed committee, but the pressure was so great that the corrupt servants of HUNTINGDON did not dare to press it, but were forced to accept the THURMAN Sinking Fund bill. It was this overwhelming defeat which caused HUNTINGDON to cry out in the bitterness of his soul that the Congress which had beaten him was the "worst agrarian crowd" that ever existed, and to denounce in round terms all its members, all because Congress had dared to pass an act which had for its object the securing to the Government some prospect of payment by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads of the money advanced to them.

IMITATION BUTTER.

An interesting account is given by the *Record*, of Philadelphia, of the growth in that city of the trade in "suene," or imitation butter. It asserts, from figures obtained from wholesale dealers in butter, that over 3,000 tubs of "suene," which is a composition of the best creamery butter and completely deodorized leaf lard, are sold and consumed daily in that city. It is said that "suene" can only be detected from genuine butter when used for cooking purposes. For table use only experts of the largest experience can possibly distinguish it from the finest creamery butter. "Suene" is worth at wholesale, in Philadelphia, from twenty to twenty-eight cents. Pure butter is quoted there at thirty-eight cents, but not frequently the best creamery butter and the best "suene" are sold side by side at retail, and the same "suene" holds its own at the same price with butter. The deodorizing of the leaf lard used in "suene" is said to be a very nice process, and so completely is the flavor and appearance of the creamery product retained in the counterfeit butter that people who have been handling creamery butter for years fail to detect the deceit, even after making the most careful test. The principal "suene" manufacturing centres are Chicago and Detroit. One factory in the former city turns out 80,000 pounds a day.

PAUPER CHILDREN.

Canada seems to have practically solved the important question of caring for pauper children. Complaints of a scarcity of girls having been made for some years, steps were at once taken in the mother country to supply the want. A strong society has been formed in Liverpool with various M. P.'s and prominent philanthropists at the head, for the purpose of promoting what is called child emigration. The organization has been at work for some years as an experiment, but it has recently shown indications of a desire to branch out. Meetings have been held and speeches made to show that the plan of gathering up the children of the pauper and vicious classes and sending them abroad is far preferable to placing them in reformatories or benevolent institutions. Rev. R. H. LUNDIE, who has just paid a visit to the distributing establishment at Knowlton, in the province of Quebec, reports that more than 95 per cent. of the children sent to Canada and placed in homes there have turned out well. The result, he says, has been such as to shake his faith in the doctrine of heredity, for he knows that the children sent abroad by the society were of a particularly hard lot of parents. English reformatory schools of both public and private character fail to report more than 80 per cent. of their children as turning out well. The difference is ascribed largely to the fact that in a new country the services of children are valuable, and they are sought for and encouraged instead of being regarded as a burden to the community.

A CURIOUS case came to the surface a few days ago in Washington City, when two young showmen were arrested for cruelty to animals. They were exhibiting a living headless rooster, which has been shown as a curiosity for nearly a year in Virginia. The agent of the society claimed that it was a clear case of cruelty. The young showmen, however, maintained that the rooster's head had been chopped off in the ordinary way, but that it was noticed that it did not die, and they had nursed it so well it had contined to live. Food and water were administered regularly four times a day, and they said the chicken grew fat under the treatment. They admitted that they exhibited the great wonder for gain, but claimed incidentally that it was in the interest of science. The Court imposed a fine of $50, but when the society suggested the killing of the mutilated fowl it was met with a notice from the attorney of defendants that the curiosity was valued at $500, and that amount would be demanded in the event the rooster was destroyed. The whole case will now be tried upon the testimony of experts.

THE Standard Oil Company has been investigated, and is likely to be handsomely whitewashed. When it finds an individual or corporation in the way there is a remedy which it is not reluctant to apply. A few thousands or hundreds of thousands can be readily found to procure peace. All opposition seems to melt away under the influence of gold, and this huge monopoly holds control over the trade and seems to be above the law.

THE UPPER HOUSE.

Interesting Personal Gossip Touching Its Members.

Cameron the Cipher of the Senate—Butler the Handsomest—Only 28 College Graduates.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* takes a survey of the upper house of Congress. In many respects, he says, it is more interesting than the House. The membership is smaller and more permanent. A Senatorship is a more dignified position, and its holder is generally a man of wider experience and knowledge than his associates at the other end of the Capitol. The youngest man in the House is six years the junior of the youthful Senator Kenna. Only four ex-Senators are found among the 325 Representatives, while twenty-eight Senators have seen service in the lower branch. The Senate is dignified, the House boisterous. Senate rules are extremely loose, while the House is ruled with a rod of iron. In the House debate is a lost art, in the Senate men take as long as they wish. The House is a battle-field, the Senate a dress parade. In the Senate dull and tiresome people are privileged, while the House refuses to hear any such. In the House a good man may make a reputation, the Senate is a good place to husband it. The Senate used to be an arena of giants; now it is not in good form to indulge in sharp retort.

Mr. Morrill is the oldest Senator, stooping a little more each year, and growing to look like the portrait of Sumner. Mr. Sherman is more angular and lean than ever. Mr. Edmunds in his looks satisfies the idea of what a Greek statesman might have been. Mr. Frye, slight and boyish in appearance, shows no sign of the 52 years to which he pleads guilty. Mr. Allison is the same fair-looking and suave man that he was when he came to the House twenty years ago, then only 35 years of age. Mr. Pendleton is sleek and diplomatic; Mr. Gibson too much of a gentleman to be combative; Mr. Hoar erudite and learned in history; Mr. Voorhees rough and overbearing, addressing the Senate as if it were a Hoosier jury, and Mr. Hale is quiet but acute. His colleague, Mr. Frye, is eloquent and unassuming, and Mr. Ingalls violent and flighty. Mr. Vest is the sophomorical orator, and Mr. Don Cameron is the cipher. An old gentleman who is seldom heard is Mr. Saulsbury. Mr. Bayard is the knight of the Senate, and Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, is the handsomest man. Mr. George, who inaugurated the "Mississippi plan" of 1875, makes himself especially agreeable to Northern Senators. Of Gen. Logan, it may said, to drop into Latin, "*Vox preterea nihil.*" Mr. Cullom is shrewd; Mr. Wilson prides himself on being a great railroad lawyer. Mr. Sabin looks like a youthful Logan, and Mr. Brown, of Georgia, like a Mormon elder. He is reputed to be among the richest men in the Senate. Senator Aldrich is the most promising of the younger men. Mr. Harrison has a judicial mind; Mr. Conger has just the opposite. Mr. Mahone is liked by the Republicans, and as cordially hated by the Democrats.

Senators Morrill, Pendleton, Aldrich, Allison, Don Cameron, Conger, Van Wyck, Hill, Jones, of Neveda, Warner, Miller, Sherman, and Palmer live in handsome houses. The millionaires are numerous. They can be set down in this way: Senator Brown, from railways; Senators Sawyer and Palmer, from lumbering; Messrs. Fair, Bowen, Hill, and Jones, mining; the two Millers, Alaska Seal Company and wood pulp; Mr. Hale, by marriage; Mr. McPherson, cattle yards; Don Cameron, speculation; Sabin, manufacturing; Plumb, various causes assigned; Gibson, inheritance; Camden, lucky investments; Wilson, corporation attorney; Pendleton, chiefly in law. Messrs. Edmunds, Hawley, Aldrich, Bayard, Harrison, Sherman, Conger, Allison, Dolph, Mahone and Hampton are very well-to-do. The poor men are but few in number; they include Messrs. Blair, Logan, Lapham, Vest and Mitchell. Senators Edmunds, Logan, Harrison and Allison are spoken of for the Presidency by Republicans, and Mr. Bayard by the Democrats.

There are sixty-five lawyers in the Senate, but not all are devoted to that profession. Mr. Miller, of California, is President of the Alaska Seal Company. Mr. Hawley is an editor, as is Mr. Riddleberger. Mr. Palmer has vast lumbering interests. Mr. Williams devotes himself to farming. Mr. Camden is a bank president. Mr. Lamar of late has been a college professor. Mr. Lapham has been a civil engineer, and Mr. Dawes an editor. Of the thirteen not lawyers, Senator Hill is a professor of metallurgy. Sabin and Sewell are business men. Jones and Fair are miners. McPherson used to be a farmer. Don Cameron has been a banker and railroad president. Mr. Anthony's only occupation has been that of the editor of the Providence *Journal*. Mr. Aldrich is a junior partner in a wholesale grocery house. Mr. Morrill was a merchant before going into Congress nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Mahone is a civil engineer, while Mr. Sawyer has made his millions out of the Wisconsin forests, and lately in railroads. Many of the older lawyers have not been in active practice for years, but the bar or a fortune seem to be the only way to the Senate. Messrs. Edmunds, Harrison, Voorhees, Wilson and Dolph appear often before the Supreme Court. Mr. Brown is a railroad president. Messrs. Bowen, Brown, McMillan, George and Coke, before entering the Senate, were Chief Justices of their States. Coke was removed by Gen. Sheridan after the war, on the ground that he was "an impediment to reconstruction." Hawley, Brown, Colquitt, Cullom, Groome, Vance, Anthony, Hampton and Coke have been Governors. Don Cameron and Bayard succeeded their fathers, and Butler fills the place once occupied by his uncle, with whom Sumner had the debate which caused the infamous assault by Preston Brooks.

On the Republican side are twelve Union soldiers and two ex-rebels—Mahone and Riddleberger. Mahone was a major general and Riddleberger a cavalry captain. Miller, of California, with one eye out as a memento of Stone river, was a major general, so were Sewell and Logan. Mr. Hawley; a North Carolinian by birth, Bowen, Harrison, Van Wyck, and Manderson used to be brigadiers. Plum was a gallant colonel in the Western armies, Blair a lieutenant colonel in a New Hampshire regiment, and Mitchell a company officer. Warner Miller was a private, taken prisoner at Winchester, and served his time in rebel prisons. Of the Democrats, eighteen did their best to disrupt the Union. Cockrell, Ransom, Vance, Hampton, Butler, Colquitt and Maxey were major generals when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox. Butler has worn a wooden leg ever since Brandy Station. Morgan rose from private to brigadier. Pugh was a private until he entered the rebel Congress. Jonas was a gunner in a Louisiana artillery regiment, and Kenna, then a mere boy, carried a musket until taken prisoner by the Union forces. Walker was a colonel of infantry, and George commanded a cavalry regiment. Randolph Gibson served as a staff officer, and Harris, after his term as rebel Governor of Tennessee, was on Hood's staff. The venerable looking Mr. Coke fought hard as a captain. Cockrell does not allude to his own record in his autobiography. He had not even the excuse that his State seceded. Colquitt, Logan, Williams, George and Maxey served in the Mexican war. Colquitt was a major, Logan a quartermaster, George a private in Jeff Davis' rifle regiment, and Maxey a young cadet just out of West Point. Pugh, Vest and Garland were in the rebel Congress. Brown takes pains to say he "was a secessionist in 1860, and afterward active and energetic as a war Governor." Pugh and Lamar were in Congress when the rebellion broke out, but resigned with Jefferson Davis.

Of this solemn and dignified body only twenty-eight are college graduates. Only three institutions claim more than one. Brown has Hill and Anthony; Western Reserve, Allison and Conger; Yale, Gibson and Dawes. Hawley graduated at Hamilton, Colquitt at Princeton, Voorhees at Asbury, Harrison at Miami, Ingalls at Williams, Frye at Bowdoin, Hoar at Harvard, Palmer at Michigan University, Van Wyck at Rutgers, Miller at Union, Coke at William and Mary's. Nearly half, or, to be exact, thirty-four, received academical training, and the other fourteen never went higher than the common schools. It is worthy of attention that Senators Edmunds, Bayard and Sherman, the finest scholars in the Senate, never entered college. Messrs. Farley, Logan, Plumb, Gorman, George, Lapham, Slater, Edmunds, Jones of Nevada, Fair, Riddleberger, and Sawyer progressed no further than the common schools. Jones, of Florida, and Sewell never went to school. Plumb learned the art of printing. Sewell was a poor Irish orphan boy, who came to this country when but sixteen years old, and went to sea before the mast. Jones, of Florida, emigrated from Ireland when ten years old, educated himself and studied law while working at his trade as a shoemaker. Bayard was intended for a merchant and Maxey for a soldier. Kenna lived and worked on a farm, and Lapham was brought up on a farm, attending school in the winter. Gorman used to be a page in the Senate. He was postmaster there as late as 1866. Kenna is the youngest, only thirty-five, while Aldrich is forty-two, Gorman forty-four, Manderson forty-six, Warner Miller forty-five, Hale forty-seven, Jones forty-nine, Dolph and Bowen forty-eight. Anthony is sixty-nine, and Morrill seventy-three. Edmunds is generally supposed to be an old man, but he is only fifty-five. He entered the Senate at thirty-eight. Anthony has been a Senator twenty-four years, and Edmunds nearly eighteen, Morrill seventeen, Sherman eighteen, and Bayard fourteen.

Five Senators are foreign born. Sewell, Jones, of Florida, and Fair came from Ireland. Jones, of Nevada, from England, and Beck from Scotland. All the others hail from twenty-two States. Eight were born in Kentucky, eight in New York, seven in Ohio, four each in Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Massachusetts supplied Ingalls to Kansas; Vermont, Sawyer to Wisconsin, and Connecticut, Sabin to Minnesota. Only thirty-three represent States in which they were born. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Tennessee are represented by their own sons.

THE RATHBONE TRAGEDY.

Details of the Murder and Attempted Suicide in Germany.

HANOVER, December 31.—Though many details of the Rathbone tragedy are concealed from the public, yet enough is known to show that Mrs. Rathbone sacrificed herself for her children. Colonel Rathbone, formerly noted for his kindly and genial character, became lately melancholy, morose and suspicious, and subject to fits of strong passion. Four years ago he went to Carlsbad for a cure, but returned rather worse than better. Recently his family discussed the wisdom of allowing his wife and her sister, Miss Harris, and children to remain with him.

THE COLONEL'S SUSPICIONS.

The Colonel became suspicious that the children would be taken away, and shunned the society of all strange persons. He became *menschenscheu* (shy of human beings), as Germans say. A few days before the tragedy he was restless and excited, and so strange were his actions that his wife said, "Well, the end is not far off." Her fears were that he would commit suicide. She is described as a lady of unexceptionable character, gentle, loving and untiring in her devotion to her husband, living only that she might watch over him.

SLEEPING WITH A LOADED REVOLVER.

Lately the Colonel slept with a loaded revolver under his pillow. On Sunday evening he sat moodily at a table in the drawing room for some hours, silent and staring blankly and picking at a handkerchief. He had a sleepless night and rose at half-past five in the morning. Passing out of the room, he went along with a light in one hand and a revolver in the other to the door where his little daughter Pauline slept with her nurse.

ASKING TO SEE HIS CHILDREN.

Knocking, he asked, "Nurse, is Pauline in bed?"

"Yes," she answered.

"Are the boys in their room?"

"Yes."

"Open the door, I want to see them."

Mrs. Rathbone had now missed her husband and came up just as the nurse was opening the door. She said, "Dear husband do calm yourself," and then called: "Nurse, lock the door and save the children; there is going to be dreadful work." The nurse closed the doors and Mrs. Rathbone appealed to the Colonel to go and rest.

TURNED ON HIS WIFE.

Hearing the door bolted and seeing his design thwarted, Colonel Rathbone turned with ungovernable passion and seized his wife by the upper part of the arm. He dragged her into the bedroom. The nurse reports that she heard sounds of a struggle and that the door was locked and unlocked three times. Miss Harris, who was aroused, entered the apartment, but was put out quickly by the Colonel.

"HENRY, LET ME LIVE."

Mrs. Rathbone was heard crying, "Henry, let me live!" then shots were heard and then silence ensued. When the door was burst open Mrs. Rathbone was found on the bed covered with blood. She merely said to her sister, "He has killed us both at last," and expired without pain in less than five minutes. She had received two pistol shots in the breast, but the fatal wound was inflicted by the blade of a dagger, which pierced her heart.

"WHO COULD HAVE DONE THIS?"

Colonel Rathbone was lying on the floor conscious, though wounded five times by the dagger, one cut reaching the lung. He asked for brandy, said he was much hurt, and exclaimed, "Who could have done this? I have no enemies." He asked where was the city hospital, and called piteously for his wife.

MEMORY RETURNS.

Afterward he remembered what he had done. He said he had great provocation and had found the children dressed and evidently about to leave him. Everything points to the conclusion that he is quite irresponsible. The Rev. Mr. Mills, Mr. Sturges and others whom I have seen corroborate this supposition.

HIS DELUSIONS.

The Colonel lately labored under the delusion that persons were hidden behind the pictures in the room, and wrote in a note-book a confused draft of a will. Dr. Goetly, the family physician, thinks his mind has been affected since the death of Lincoln, when he received a wound in the arm from Booth's dagger. Subsequently he had an attack of brain fever. If he recovers he will be defended by Herr Windthorst, recently Hanoverian Minister.

CHEAPEST Family Magazine in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1,000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cents. Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

THE LOWER HOUSE.

Classification of Representatives by Politics and Professions.

Preponderance of Lawyers—The Military Element Quite Large.

Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, the careful and experienced editor of the "Congressional Directory," has completed the preparation of that valuable document for the current session, says the *Courier-Journal's* Washington correspondent. Of the 325 Representatives, more than one-half have just entered on their first term of service in Congress. Of the eight Representatives from Alabama all are Democrats. Seven served in the rebel army, and seven are lawyers, two of whom are also planters. One is an architect and builder. All of them have legislative experience. Six of them served in the last Congress in the House and in the one Senate, and the other was a Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress.

Arkansas has five Representatives, all Democrats, only two of whom have had legislative experience. They were members of the last House. Four of them served in the rebel army. All are lawyers. Of the six California Representatives all are Democrats; only one has any legislative experience. One of them served as a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of California. Five of them are lawyers, and one of them, Gen. Rosecrans, served in the Union army. The Colorado Representative is a Republican, who has served in the House six years. He is a lawyer.

Three of the four Representatives from Connecticut are Democrats, and one is a Republican. One has been a United States Senator and one a Representative for several years. The legislative experience of the others was gained in the State Legislature. Three are lawyers and one is a manufacturer. One of them, Judge Waite, is nearly 73 years old. The Delaware Representative is a Democrat and a lawyer, and is without legislative experience. In 1862 he was a Commissioner of the Draft for Newcastle county.

Florida has two Representatives, both of whom served in the last Congress. Both are lawyers. One served in the rebel army. The former is a Democrat, the latter a Republican.

Of the nine Georgia Representatives, eight are Democrats and lawyers and one a manufacturer and railroad president. Four served in the rebel army; one was born in England. Six were members of the last Congress, one of the Thirty-sixth Congress prior to the war, one of the Forty-sixth Congress.

Of the nineteen Illinois Representatives nine are Democrats and ten Republicans; fifteen are lawyers, two are journalists, one is a manufacturer, and has devoted himself to literature when not engaged in the diplomatic service. Four of the Republicans and two of the Democrats served in the Union army; six of the Republicans and four of the Democrats were members of the last House.

Indiana—Thirteen Representatives; nine Democrats and four Republicans, of whom four Democrats and four Republicans were in the last Congress. Eleven are lawyers, one is a manufacturer, and one a farmer. Two of the Democrats and all of the Republicans served in the Union army. Of the eleven Iowa Representatives, seven are Republicans, three Democrats, and one was elected a Greenbacker. Ten are lawyers and one a private banker. Four of the Representatives served in the Union army.

Kansas has only five Representatives since the death of Haskell. All of the Representatives but three are lawyers. One is a banker and one was educated for the ministry. All served in the army, and two were members of the last House.

Of the Kentucky Representatives, nine are Democrats and two Republicans. All are lawyers. Three served in the Confederate army and one in the Union army. Six were members of the last Congress.

Louisiana has six, five Democrats and one Republican, and all lawyers by profession, although two are also large planters. Four served in the rebel army and one in the Union army. Three were members of the last House and one of the Senate.

Maine is represented by four Republicans, two of whom are lawyers and two journalists. Two of them served in the Union navy, one being in command of the Nyanza, under Farragut, at the taking of Mobile. Of the six Maryland Representatives, four are Democrats and two are Republicans; five are lawyers and one is a farmer; three were members of the last House, and two served in the rebel army.

Massachusetts sends eight Republicans, three Democrats, and one Independent. Robinson, one of the Republicans, is Governor-elect of Massachusetts. Six are lawyers, one is a physician, one a geologist, one a merchant, and three are manufacturers. One of the Democrats and two of the Republicans served in the Union army. Six of the Representatives were members of the last House.

Of the eleven Michigan Representatives six are Democrats and five are Republicans; five are lawyers, one is a lawyer and physician, one is a capitalist largely interested in iron mills and milling, and one is a merchant, one a banker, one a farmer, and the occupation of one is not given. Only two of the Michigan Representatives were members of the last House. One Democrat and one Republican served in the Union army. Minnesota sends five Representatives, all Republicans, two of whom were members of the last Congress. Two are lawyers, one is a banker, one a merchant, and one a manufacturer. Two served in the Union army. Three have served in the Minnesota Legislature.

Of the seven Mississippi Representatives, six are Democrats and one a Republican. Five are lawyers and two are editors. Five served in the last House and two in the rebel Congress. Four were in the rebel army and one in the Union army. One of those who served in the Union army is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, who was educated at Illinois College, and removed to Mississippi thirty-five years ago. Missouri sends fourteen Representatives, all Democrats, eleven of whom are lawyers, one a physician, and the occupation of two is not stated. One served in the Confederate army and two in the Union army; five were members of the last Congress.

Of the three Nebraska Representatives all are Republicans. One served in the last House and two have no legislative experience. Two are lawyers, the occupation of one is not given, and two served in the Union army.

The Nevada Representative is a Democrat. He served in the last Congress, and is a journalist. Both the New Hampshire Representatives are Republicans. One of them served in the last Congress and is a lawyer. The occupation of the other is not stated.

Of the seven New Jersey Representatives four are Republicans and three are Democrats. One was a member of the last Congress and one, William Walter Phelps, of the Forty-third Congress. Two are lawyers, two manufacturers, and one is a hatter, and the occupation of the others is not stated. One served in the Union army.

New York sends thirty-four—twenty-one Democrats and thirteen Republicans. Seventeen are lawyers, seven are manufacturers, two are merchants, one is a journalist, one is a banker, three are farmers, one is a ticket agent, and the occupation of two is not stated. Four served in the Union army, twelve served in the last Congress, one in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and one in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

Of the nine North Carolina Representatives seven are Democrats, one a Republican, and one Independent, elected by Republican and Prohibition votes. The Republican is the only colored Representative in this Congress. He was born in New York City forty years ago.

Five of the North Carolina Congressmen are lawyers, three farmers, and the occupation of one is not stated. Five served in the rebel army and four were members of the last Congress.

Thirteen of the twenty Ohio Representatives are Democrats and seven Republicans. Fourteen are lawyers, and one, who is a cooper by trade, is a lawyer by profession. One is a merchant, one a banker and journalist, one a manufacturer, and two are farmers. Nine served in the last Congress and three in the Forty-sixth Congress. Two of the Democrats and six of the Republicans served in the Union army.

The Oregon Representative is a Republican and a lawyer, and was a member of the Forty-seventh Congress.

Pennsylvania has twenty-eight Representatives—sixteen Republicans and twelve Democrats. Nineteen are lawyers and one is a lawyer and physician, one a doctor, one a farmer, two railroad operators, one a politician, and the occupation of two is not stated. Four were in the last Congress, one was a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, one of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and one of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Six of the Republicans and one of the Democrats were Union soldiers.

AN INFANT SMOKER

Who Has Averaged 15 Cigars a Day Since the Age of 14 Months.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 1.—A German boy three years of age lives with his father who keeps a saloon on East Main street. Yesterday the little fellow was seen by a reporter puffing away at a huge black cigar, with all the nonchalance of the most habitual smoker. The little boy's father, John Spangenberger, on the subject being mentioned to him, seemed proud of his son's accomplishment, and states the following story:

"When the boy was an infant in arms, 14 months old, a cigar was given him in fun by one of the customers in the saloon. Instead of growing deathly sick, and dropping it, the little fellow clutched it with his fingers and seemed to enjoy it to the very end. From that first cigar his taste for smoking commenced. Every day the child cries for cigars. The taste seemed to take such a terrific hold on his baby's appetite, that he was soon smoking all the time—one cigar after another until he reached the appalling number of twenty per day. Nothing else would pacify him, and he would cry bitterly when not allowed his twenty cigars per day. Though we could see no evil effects from the use of the weed, we grew alarmed and called a physician, who made a minute examination of the little fellow and, finding no evil results from the use of the tobacco, told us that the habit would do the child no harm. Reassured by this statement, we allowed free rein to our child's appetite, and he has been a habitual smoker from that day to this. Pipes, cigars, cigarettes, everything of a smokable nature that fell in his way, were eagerly consumed. He commenced to chew also, but this second habit was promptly prohibited by me."

The boy is now in kilt suits, and will be four years old on the 27th of next February. His habits attracts unbounded amusement and admiration from the patrons of his father's saloon, and many are the cigars which fall to his share from customers, who desire to see him smoke. For the past few months he has only averaged from ten to twelve cigars per day, and smokes slower, and seems to enjoy it hugely. His parents claim that the habit has cured him of a chronic diarrhea, with which he had been afflicted from birth. The boy is a fat, chunky little fellow of pronounced German appearance. He seems of a lively, jolly disposition and betrays not the least trace of nervousness. The parents attribute his obesity to the smoking, as he avoids all fat food in eating, and never drinks wine or beer. He will only smoke one particular brand of cigars, and it is extremely amusing to see him toddle down in the morning before breakfast and demand a cigar from his pa. This obtained, he will light it with the most profound gravity and puff away with the air of a man of fifty. His brothers and sisters show not the least disposition toward tobacco.

MASON IN THE MUSEUM.

Garfield's Avenger Makes a Little Speech

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.—"I'm a Garfield man, I am. I kem clear from Palo Alto, in Schuylkill county, to see this Sergeant Mason what shot at the murderer of one of the best men that ever lived, I did," was the astonishing salutation of a big, brawny fellow, wearing a Kossuth hat and his breeches tucked in his boots, that greeted the ticket taker at the Dime Museum yesterday afternoon. "I don't keer anything about bearded woman or your giants, I want to see Sergeant Mason."

The Sergeant appeared on the stage after the regular performance, accompanied by an eloquent gentleman in a frock coat, who described in graphic language the assassination of President Garfield; the capture and incarceration of Guiteau, the assassin, the placing on guard of Sergeant Mason and his companions in arms; the attempt to avenge the murder by Mason; the arrest and trial by court martial of the avenger, and the final pardoning out by President Arthur, so that the Sergeant could eat his Thanksgiving dinner with "Betty and the Baby."

The hero dressed in the regulation uniform of the United States Army, stepped forward, made a stiff bow and saluted in true soldier-like fashion. "I thank you for the kind applause," said he, "and will say that I thank the newspapers of the country for their efforts in my behalf."

"Hooray," said the man from Palo Alto.

A GREAT CORN CROP.

The Yield in the United States the Next to the Largest Known.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 31.—The estimate on the total production of corn for 1883 by States and Territories, taken from reports furnished by State agricultural departments, shows the quality of corn in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan and portions of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana to be inferior, while in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and all the Southern States the quality is most excellent and the yield will be far above an average. The total estimate makes no allowance for soft and merchantable corn. The following table shows the total yield to be the largest ever produced in the United States, with one exception, that of 1880:

Maine	800,000	N. Mexico	1,000,000
N. Hampshire	800,000	Utah	300,000
Vermont	2,000,000	Washington	70,000
Massachusetts	1,500,000	Louisiana	15,000,000
Rhode Island	300,000	Texas	70,000,000
Connecticut	1,200,000	Arkansas	35,000,000
New York	22,000,000	Tennessee	76,000,000
New Jersey	10,000,000	W. Virginia	15,000,000
Pennsylvania	45,000,000	Kentucky	80,000,000
Delaware	4,000,000	Ohio	60,000,000
Maryland	18,000,000	Michigan	25,000,000
Virginia	37,000,000	Indiana	90,000,000
N. Carolina	35,000,000	Illinois	187,000,000
S. Carolina	17,000,000	Wisconsin	25,000,000
Georgia	57,000,000	Minnesota	16,000,000
Florida	40,000,000	Iowa	172,000,000
Alabama	32,000,000	Missouri	190,000,000
Mississippi	32,000,000	Kansas	182,000,000
Oregon	150,000	Nebraska	90,000,000
Nevada	20,000	California	30,000,000
Colorado	500,000	Dakota	5,000,000
Arizona	80,000		
Idaho	50,000	Total	1,637,790,000
Montana	20,000		

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ARTHUR'S NEW YEAR'S.

Official Reception at the White House.

Decorations—Order of Exercises—Costumes of the Ladies.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The ceremonial observance of the first day of the new year was interfered with to some extent by a raw northeast wind and drizzling rain. The President's reception was largely attended, and was more than usually pleasant and successful. Only about half the members of Congress are in the city, but the most of these were present, together with members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, Justices of the Supreme and District Courts, officers of the army and navy. The attendance of people of the city and District was good, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the participants.

THE DECORATIONS.

Decorations of the Executive Mansion were simple but tasteful. Ferns, palms and cut flowers from the White House conservatory were placed in three parlors, the great East Room and the main corridor, and mirrors and large glass chandeliers, which were lighted, were hung with graceful festoons of smilax. There were a few potted plants, such as begonias and primroses, blooming in the East Room. A huge bouquet of selected cut flowers was placed in the Red Parlor, and another still larger ornamented the central divan of the Blue Room.

THE RECEPTION BEGINS.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the Marine Band, which was stationed in the vestibule, played "Hail to the Chief," and as the first notes sounded, President Arthur, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle, and preceded by Col. Rockwell and Marshal McMichael, entered the corridor. They were followed by members of the Cabinet, their wives and a number of ladies without escort, who were to assist in the reception. The party passed into the Red Parlor and thence into the Blue Room. President Arthur stood midway between the east and west doors. On his right and behind him were ladies assisting, and on his left, during the reception of the Diplomatic Corps, stood the Secretary of State. Both the President's son and daughter were in the room.

COSTUMES OF THE LADIES.

It was generally remarked the costumes of the ladies were richer than had been seen at a White House reception for many years. Mrs. Carlisle wore a trained robe of rich lavender satin, flowered in white, and tabliers of white satin embroidered in seed pearls and raised chenille flowers, open waist and half long sleeves garnished with point lace. Her earrings and brooch were diamonds. She stood immediately at the President's right, and received and introduced each guest in turn to the next ladies who stood in line beside her.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, in court dresses of their respective countries were first received and introduced by Secretary Frelinghuysen. For the first time for many years they were headed by the official representative of a Republic on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Preston, Minister from Hayti. He succeeded as Dean of the Corps Mr. Allen, who died in the White House during the last New Year reception. Dresses of gentlemen of the corps were velvet, with gold embroidery, while the ladies, almost without exception, wore short gowns of dark velvet, bonnets and plumes to match.

The Marine Band played national airs of the principal European countries as the foreign Ministers passed through the Blue Room into the East Room, where they remained greeting and talking to other guests until 12 o'clock. At that hour they took leave and went to breakfast at the residence of the Secretary of State.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court and their wives were next received, after which Col. Rockwell and Marshal McMichael took their places beside the President and introduced a large number of Senators and Representatives.

ARMY OFFICERS.

At 12 o'clock the doors leading to the main corridor were thrown open, and a long line of army and navy officers filed in to pay respects to the President. Gen. Sheridan was accompanied by Judge Holt and Gen. McKee Dunn, formerly Judge Advocate General of the Army, and officers of his staff. Adjutant General Drum followed, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General, Gen. McKeever, Gen. Ruggles, Col. Benjamin and Col. Barber. Then came nearly all the army officers stationed at Washington, both line and staff. The Medical Corps was represented by Surgeon General Murray, Dr. Baxter, Dr. Basil Norris and others. Paymaster General Rochester was followed by a number of officers of the Pay Corps. Engineer officers were headed by Gen. H. G. Wright and a number of other officials.

NAVY REPRESENTATIVES.

Following the army officers came representatives of the navy, Admiral Porter at the head, accompanied by Commander Earl English, Chief Engineers Henry, Lee, Snyder and John C. Shafer, and followed by almost every naval officer at present in Washington. Army officers were introduced to the President by Colonel Rockwell. Lieutenant Mason presented the naval officers to Colonel Rockwell, who in turn introduced them to the President. Army and navy uniforms showed to great advantage, and the scene was a very brilliant one.

LESSER DIGNITARIES.

Assistant Secretaries of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus were next received, followed by veterans of the Mexican war and war of 1812, representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, Oldest Inhabitants' Association and citizens generally.

Throughout the entire reception President Arthur retained his position without a moment's rest. He greeted those with whom he was acquainted with a pleasant smile and a few words of recognition. Strangers he merely wished a happy new year. At the close of the reception he retired to his private apartments.

The State breakfast, given by Secretary Frelinghuysen to members of the Diplomatic Corps and their wives, was served promptly at 12 o'clock, according to time-honored custom.

MR. CARLISLE'S VISIT.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The invitation extended to Speaker Carlisle by the Commonwealth Club of Philadelphia for a public reception on the 12th of January, and his graceful acceptance thereof, has more than a social significance, and that apart from ex-Speaker Randall's desire to show him the bountiful hospitality of a great city, and that not even his successful rival for the Speakership can in any way lessen it he means no doubt to exhibit to him the practical workings of a protective policy, as is so abundantly proved in the extensive manufactures of Philadelphia. The movement is a very sagacious one. If the Speaker will only take the lesson it must surely teach him in the proper sense there is no telling the influence it may exert in sparing a good deal of the foolish legislation that will be attempted by this Congress. Mr. Carlisle will make a good impression on such of the leading citizens as give him an opportunity; his distinguished ability, his irreproachable private character and, with all, his gentleness of manner, will be sure to meet with the most genuine cordialty. If he is drawn out in a speech, as he doubtless will be, his views will be stated in the clearest and with all his conservative manner. In receiving a public man of Mr. Carlisle's distinguished position politics and party preferences should for the time being be eschewed, and as he comes from the land of Clay, one of the earliest champions of the protective system, he deserves more than the attention usually accorded to politicians. If not too late, it would be well to invite Mr. Morrison also. The trip might be extended to Pittsburgh, another "hive of industry," with equal profit to the citizens of that place and to the distinguished visitors.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—If there can be given the assurance that the so-called Republican press in Cincinnati will act fairly by the candidates who may be prominent for the Presidential nomination at the hands of the National Democracy, the chances for Cincinnati as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention are excellent. The rivalry between the friends of ex-Senator McDonald and Colonel Morrison, of Illinois, for the nomination promises to be so active that the Eastern members of the National Convention will doubtless vote for Cincinnati rather than St. Louis because the former city is middle ground, so to speak, whereas St. Louis is so far toward the setting sun that its selection would signify that a Western candidate would be the nominee. It would mean, too, a boom for Morrison. The logical sequence, hence, is that the friends of McDonald would unite with the East in favor of Cincinnati, because of its contiguity to Indiana, rather than have the Convention go to a city where all the influences would be intensely exerted for the Illinois aspirant. The East, too, would prefer Cincinnati because a candidate from that section would have a better chance of nomination than if St. Louis was chosen as the assembling ground.

GEN. MACKENZIE'S INSANITY.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—It is not true, as stated in some quarters, that Gen. Mackenzie has inherited his insanity. There was no taint of it in his family. His uncle, Tom Slidell, who was a Judge in Louisiana, did die at an advanced age of softening of the brain, but there was no insanity in his case. Nobody ever accused John Slidell of craziness. Gen. Mackenzie's father, whose name was originally Alexander Slidell, took the name of Mackenzie from a relative who left him a fortune on condition he would do so. He was a commander in the navy at the time of his death in 1847.

The fortune was swept away in the failure of the United States Bank. Gen. Mackenzie's mother, whose maiden name was Robinson, (she belonging to a New York family and was a relative of Hamilton Fish,) diedonly last year. She was a woman of strong traits of character, and left her small fortune to her daughter Harriet, who, since her death, has been keeping house for Gen. Mackenzie in San Antonio. His only brother is a lieutenant in the navy.

His worst injury is said to have been from a spent ball, which struck him near his spine and greatly shocked his nervous system. Gen. Mackenzie has never spared himself in any way, and his nervous system has been shattered by the draughts that have been made upon him. Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheridan always speak of him as one of the greatest military men of the age. They have always believed that if the opportunity came he would prove himself a wonderful military genius.

KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 2.—A rumor was circulated here to-day, which spread rapidly among the statesmen, to the effect that the Kentucky Legislature would probably have difficulty in the election of a United States Senator, and that Speaker Carlisle's name would be used as a candidate. Many doubted whether he would permit his name to be used under any circumstances, yet there were those who thought he would become an out and out candidate. Those who opposed the rumor argued that the personal relations between Blackburn and Carlisle were such the latter would not suffer his own interests or ambition to antagonize those of the former. It was even stated that an understanding had been arrived at a year ago whereby Blackburn was to help Carlisle to become Speaker, and in return he was to aid Blackburn in his candidacy for the United States Senate.

Several groups of statesmen were found about the hotels to-night discussing the rumors. The major portion of the opinion expressed was that Carlisle would not enter the fight. Carlisle himself could not be found at the Riggs House, where he stops. He left the hotel early in the evening, not to return till very late. An intimate friend of Mr. Carlisle was found, however, who said:

"I had a talk with Speaker Carlisle this afternoon about this matter. Mr. Carlisle said to me during the talk with him: 'Under no circumstances possible would I permit my name to be used against Joe Blackburn, and if I was nominated as the matter now stands, I would refuse the election. I assured Blackburn some some time ago I would positively have my name kept out of the list of candidates. With me it is ridiculous the use of my name at this time for the Senate.' "

This friend of Carlisle's stated further that the Speaker believes that Senator Williams will be his own successor.

GREENBACK TEST CASE.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The Supreme Court met to-day, but rendered no decisions. The greenback test case was submitted in briefs without argument. Mr. Edmunds stated the principal briefs on one side had not arrived, but he had telegraphed Gen. Butler and had no doubt they would be here to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF GEN. HUMPHREYS.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The funeral of Gen. Humphreys took place from his late residence this afternoon. In accordance with the wishes of the family there was no military display. The Secretary of War, a number of army officers with their families, and many prominent people were present. The remains were taken to the Congressional cemetery.

From a Clergyman Seventy-One Years of Age.

A clergyman in Cleveland, O., seventy-one years of age, who had preached regularly nearly every Sunday for over fifteen years, says, in a letter dated February 8th, 1882, a few weeks after commencing the use of Compound Oxygen: "My strength was equal to the work until about a year ago, when I began to fail, and had come to the conclusion that my work, if not my life, was nearly at an end. But now I am quite a new man; yea, the revitalizer has introduced new life into my almost dead organs. I can say that I am well, with the exception of a little soreness in my throat. Allow me to give thanks, first to God and then to you, for this blessed hour of health."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

OHIO SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Indications Still Favor the Election of Payne.

Judge Thurman an Unknown Quantity in the Contest—Hoadly a Dark Horse.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., January 2.—Trains to-day brought many politicians, and to-night the hotels where the various headquarters are located are scenes of much animation. Lobbying has begun in earnest in behalf of the various Senatorial candidates and the many seekers of House and Senate offices. Gen. Durbin Ward is the only prominent Senatorial candidate personally on the ground. Pendleton is expected to-morrow, but Payne will probably not come at all, leaving his campaign in the hands of his son, O. H. Payne, Mayor Farley, of Cleveland, Mayor Constantine, of Springfield, David Ballantine, Clark Irvine and John McLean, of the *Enquirer*, are here actively at work.

It was announced this morning that Senator Thurman would leave to-day for Eureka Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health, and that he had left orders that his name should not be broached in the convention for the Senatorship. He did not go, however, and it is stated to-night that the trip was postponed on account of cold weather. This reason does not seem to be a good one, and it has given rise to renewed guessing at the combination of which Thurman is said to be the head against Payne. Of course nothing authoritative can be learned in this connection. If such combination exists it will appear further along in the caucus.

The Pendleton forces have not been greatly augmented to-day. His fight here is largely in the hands of Alexander Sands, of Cincinnati, Hon. John G. Thompson and Col. W. A. Taylor. It is claimed by them that most of the work is being done among the legislators. They don't deny the strength of Payne's support, and acknowledge the necessity of unremitting efforts to elect Pendleton. They even throw out the hint that the Payne men may yet agree on some other candidate, but of course this is stoutly denied. The *Times*, John G. Thompson's organ, says to-night:

"Bright prospects remain. The machinations of the syndicate are proving less effective as they become known. The fight has changed. It is now Pendleton who has the innings. He will take the game before he quits playing."

The latest rumor is Gov. Hoadly may be entered as a dark horse in the Senatorial race. An intimate friend of Hoadly says he would accept, a statement which can readily be believed. It would be a big step towards the Presidential nomination.

THURMAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

(Special to Philadelphia Press.)

COLUMBUS, December 30.—There has been a new and interesting turn in the Ohio Senatorial contest, in the shape of the announcement that ex-Senator Thurman, whose name has been used by the friends of Pendleton as a possible compromise candidate, will under no circumstances enter the contest. The ex-Senator's son, Allen, who is recognized as speaking by his father's direction, said this evening: "My father is not and will not be a candidate for the Senatorship. There is no combination of circumstances that could induce him to be a candidate. I authorize you to make the statement that under no consideration will he enter the contest." This declaration has put a new phase on the fight. Some of Mr. Pendleton's friends are still claiming, notwithstanding this official denial, that Thurman will accept if elected. But in such a positive battle as this it is impossible to conceive a condition in which any man could be chosen over Mr. Payne unless he were an aggressive candidate and ready to combine with any and every interest for the sake of success. Even then the issue would be very doubtful. This neutral attitude on the part of the strongest man in the State who could be pitted against Mr. Payne would seem to give the Cleveland candidate a practical walk over.

A PLAN TO BEAT PAYNE.

(Special to N. Y. Tribune.)

CLEVELAND, December 30.—The rumor that a combination has been formed by Pendleton, Ward and Converse to beat Henry B. Payne for the Senatorship has been confirmed. The Payne men became frightened at the prospect, and held a secret meeting last night to determine on immediate action. The new combination will throw their united strength in favor of Allen G. Thurman for the Senatorship, in case it becomes apparent that Payne will defeat Pendleton. This is rather an admission, on the part of Pendleton, of Payne's superior strength, and in the nature of a preparation to let himself down gracefully at any point in the fight in which it becomes evident that his defeat is inevitable.

IT WILL COST $2,000,000.

Plans Submitted For the New Court House.

All the plans for the new court house have arrived, and will soon be ready for exhibition to the public. Mr. Peebles, of this city, did not complete his plans on or before the 1st of January, according to contract, and his work will not be considered. The plans submitted by H. H. Richardson, of Boston, and E. E. Meyers, of Detroit, were exhibited yesterday. Mr. Richardson's plan calls for a building in the shape of a hollow square, 296 feet in length by 206 feet in width, inclosing a court 145 feet long by 70 feet wide. There are three stories above the basement, the whole covered by a steep pitched roof. At each corner is a square pavillion projecting from the rest of the building. The different floors are connected by four stair cases, one at each corner of the court yard and a grand stairway leads from the Grant street entrance to the first floor. The basement is twelve feet high and is taken up by storage rooms, boiler rooms, lavatories, etc. The first story is 25 feet high and is to contain the different county offices. A half story, above this, is devoted to jury rooms. The court rooms and law library are placed on the second floor, which is also twenty-five feet high. Each court room is more than double the size of those now used and have connected with them consultation rooms and other conveniences. The third story is for the use of the Supreme Court, the District Attorney, Grand Jury, County Engineer, County Superintendent, Coroner and transcribing rooms. The fourth story contains a number of rooms that can be made available for any purpose required. The different floors can be reached by four elevators in addition to the stairway. The whole is surmounted by a clock tower over 300 feet high. The building is of the Romanesque style of architecture, is designed to be fire-proof, of granite, brick, iron, slate and concrete. Mr. Richardson connects the Court House and jail by a bridge. His plan for the jail provides for 318 cells and all modern jail conveniences.

The plans submitted by Mr. Meyers call for a building in the Corinthian style of architecture, with a basement and three stories; to be constructed of granite, cut smooth above the ground line for all exterior work, and to be surmounted by a tower 296 feet in height from the ground. His plans are for a building 208 feet on Grant street by 300 feet deep. His plans for the jail include a Warden's residence at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets. He recommends that the jail and Court House be joined by an underground tunnel. Both plans contemplate an expenditure of $2,000,000.

UMPIRE WEEKS SUSTAINED.

The Fourth Pool Miners Will Strike for the Award.

Last Monday President Costello, of the Miners' Union, returned from Woods Run, Washington county, where a delegate meeting of the miners of the Fourth pool was held Monday morning. The meeting was called to consider the recent award of the tribunal umpire that they should be paid three cents per bushel for mining. Fourteen delegates were present at the meeting. The session lasted all morning and considerable discussion was indulged in on the operators' action. Many delegates expressed their opinion in strong terms, claiming that the operators' action was indiscreet and an insult to Umpire Weeks, whom they had asked to decide the important question. Before the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the delegates present at Wood's Run, December 31, to take action on the award of the umpire, demand the award from the day of election of an Umpire, November 23, 1883, as per agreement, and appeal to the honors of those pits not represented, to demand the award and make it uniform throughout the whole pool.

President Costello stated that all of the mines in the pool, except four, were idle, the men refusing to go to work unless they were paid 3 cents per bushel, and the operators refusing to start their works, because they would lose money at that price. The situation is expected to remain the same for an indefinite period.

Secretary Davis, of the State Miners' Association, received intelligence yesterday that the three hundred miners at the Reynoldsville, Pa., mines would meet this morning to consider the proposed reduction in the price of mining from 75 to 65 cents per ton. They have been working at this price, which is about 3½ cents per bushel, for some time, and were recently notified of the reduction, and that all who did not sign an agreement to work for that price, would be discharged to-day. Notices of similar import have been posted in different mines in the county. The men will likely refuse to accept the proffered terms, and trouble may be expected. It was reported that the coal operators of the Fourth pool had met at the office of Frazier & Fry, on Water street, yesterday afternoon and taken steps towards paying the award. Mr. Frazier, when spoken to about the matter, stated that he was not aware of any meeting of the kind, and in his opinion none was held. The gentleman refused to state whether the operators would all refuse to accept the award, as he had been misrepresented on the question several times.

None of the coal operators or officers of the Miners' Union in the city know anything about the party of English emigrants who landed at New York a few days ago, and are said to be under contract to work for the Furnace Mining Company of this city. Nothing whatever is known of any coal company of that name in this vicinity.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE indebtedness of the borough of Washington, Pa., is $41,000.

O. H. BOOTH, Superintendent of Telegraph on lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company, died at Mansfield, Ohio, Sunday.

THE shoe store of J. W. Piper, of Coal Centre, Washington county, was entered by theives Sunday night. About $100 worth of shoes were taken.

A MORTGAGE for $150,000 was entered in the Register's office of Westmoreland county by the Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Company to Messrs. Charles B. McLean and John J. Lawrence. The bond is in land and coal located in Derry township, that county.

SOME time since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company fenced in some land belonging to Mrs. Hannah Jakeway, at Newark, O., for the purpose of building a double track. The lady resisted and pulled up the posts. The company had her arrested, but were restrained from further proceedings. She has sued the company for $5,000 damages for false arrest.

FOR the past few days rumors have been floating around Greensburg to the effect that A. M. Bowser, charged with the murder of Obe Haymaker at Murraysville, would be released on bail Wednesday. Judge Hunter, in answer to a question as to its correctness, said it was news to him, and his refusal in the first place to release Bowser on bail was the result of careful consideration, and that nothing had transpired since to make him change his mind. The rumor was a great surprise to him and without any foundation whatever.

STATE FUNDS.

Banks in Which They Are Deposited and the Amounts.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 2.—The State Treasurer's report, showing the condition of the Treasury at the close of business December 31, 1883, discloses that there was in the general fund $851,762 88, or $351,762 88 more than the law allows. This is a considerable reduction from the amount heretofore reported, but shows a determination to disregard the law. The following is a list of the depositories and the amount held by each:

Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	$ 88,266 00
Exchange Bank, Bradford	10,000 00
Exchange Bank, Franklin	35,000 00
Farmers' Bank, Harrisburg	30,000 00
Fermers' & Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000 00
Fifth National Bank, Pittsburgh	15,000 00
First National Brnk, Harrisburg	38,144 35
First National Bank, Uniontown	50,000 00
Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh	50,000 00
Masonic Bank, Pittsburgh	40,000 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh	50,000 00
Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg	50,000 00
National Bank, Middletown	30,000 00
National Bank of Fayette County	35,000 00
Penn Bank, Pittsburgh	30,000 00
People's Bank, Philadelphia	180,000 00
Advances to Investigating Committees, checks and cash items	20,352 53
Total amount in general fund	$851,762 88

THE compliments of the season—colds, coughs, catarrh—may be effectively dealt with by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect prompt treatment for these ailments is to risk consumption, which is said to cause one-sixth of the mortality of all civilized countries.

NOT GUILTY.

So the Jury Declare Defendants in the Emma Bond Case.

HILLSBORO, ILL., January 2.—Judge Phillips delivered long instructions to the jury in the Bond case this morning, after which the jury retired in charge of two Deputy Sheriffs. General opinion seems to be it will take the jury a long time to reach a conclusion, and if they don't return by five o'clock this evening there will be no verdict.

At 3 P. M. the jury had failed to agree, and the recess of court was extended till 6 P. M.

The jury finally returned a verdict of not guilty.

Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder.

Give to your horses and cattle twice a week, and they will always be in good condition. It will ward off disease better than anything else. If sick, give two or three times a day, and they will soon be well. It has no equal. Try it. 25c, at druggists and general stores. tf

STRUCK ON THE ROCKS.

Over 9,000 Business Failures in the Country During 1883.

The Number Greater Than Any Year Since 1878, but There is no Cause for Serious Alarm.

The annual circular of R. G. Dun & Co., showing the number of business failures that have occurred throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada during the past year, together with the amount of liabilities and a table of the failures of five preceding years, was issued yesterday. As a record of blasted hopes, ruined homes and consequent misery, where extent figures cannot picture the circular, is not pleasant New Year's reading. But truth, while not always palatable, is always wholesome. Therefore, the record of failures, with the accompanying deductions, is both important and interesting, as showing wherein business men have erred during 1883, and suggesting one or two resolutions to be incorporated into the list of reforms which everybody will endeavor to set in motion to-day.

AN INCREASE OF THIRTY-SIX PER CENT.

The tabulated statement shows the number of business failures during 1883 to have been 9,186. This is an increase of 36 per cent. over 1882, and more than 100 per cent. over 1880, when the number was 4,375. In 1878 the number was 10,478. This would seem to be a discouraging showing, but when the liabilities are considered a better face is put on affairs. In round numbers the liabilities last year were $173,000,000. In 1882 the figures were $101,000,000, and a comparison shows that the increase in failures has been greater in number than in amount of indebtedness. The liabilities are also far less in proportion than in 1878, the 10,478 persons or firms who failed that year having debts to the amount of $234,000,000. The failures reported show that one in every 94 business men has been unsuccessful last year, and that the average liabilities were $18,823. Geographically distributed, the Middle States head the list with one failure to every 123 firms, and with average liabilities of $26,736. In the Eastern States one in every 76 firms succumbed to financial pressure, with $31,631 as the average liabilities. In the Southern States the proportion was one to 73, and average liabilities of $19,730. The Western States escaped with one failure to every 109 firms, and an average liability of $15,832. In the Pacific States and Territories the proportion is lowest—one failure to every 51 firms. The liabilities averaged $10,745. New York, as a matter of course, had the greatest number of failures, 585 in the State and 545 in New York City and Broklyn. Pennsylvania had 531, exclusive of Philadelphia, where 174 firms went into liquidation. Of the States Delaware seems to have been most fortunate, as only fifteen failures are reported from its boundaries.

OF MARKED SIGNIFICANCE.

Messrs. Dun & Co., considering the fact that over 9,000 traders failed during 1883 of marked significance, says: "As compared with 1878, the circumstances widely differ. It would have been impossible to expect anything else but disasters in 1878 as the result of many years of loss, depreciation of assets, and exhaustion, with a restricted trade, a universal want of confidence, and above all, the impending repeal of the National Bankrupt law, which fact caused hundreds in business to fail because of their anxiety to avail themselves of a clearance from indebtedness which previous years of misfortune had rendered them unable to discharge. In 1883 a vastly different condition of things is found. The country is in the highest degree prosperous, so far as productive forces are concerned. The development of large portions of the continent has gone forward with great rapidity in the West and in the Northwest, while in the South a steady growth of material prosperity is everywhere visible. There are no disturbing political elements, and the financial problems which formerly threatened the country seem to be working themselves out without agitation or loss. Succeeding several years of unwonted prosperity, large immigration, and great growth, the startling fact presents itself that, in the midst of all this, ten thousand failures occur in twelve months. It indicates that entire safety in business is not always coincident with largely increased trade, augmented productive forces, and the presence of all the conditions of a generally wide-spread prosperity.

NO CAUSE FOR SERIOUS ALARM.

"Under such circumstances, the inquiry is a most anxious one as to what is the actual business outlook for the opening year. If, with all that has happened in the past of a favorable character, disasters of such magnitude have occurred, what is to be expected with the loss of confidence which these calamities have caused, with restricted credit accommodation, lessened business, and the steady depreciation in value which seems to be the daily experience? These considerations force themselves upon prudent business men, and the result is a very general apprehension, which the foregoing figures tend to increase, but which, when the circumstances are all considered, ought not to seriously alarm the community, or create distrust among bankers and others. It should not be forgotten that, while the aggregate of failures is large, the number of traders doing business has increased in an almost similar proportion. Thus, in 1878, there were 670,000 names reported as in business in the United States, while at the present moment the number exceeds 900,000 active traders. Thus, it will be seen that the failures of the past year, large as they are, do not bear any proportion to those occuring in the worst year for failures in the history of the country; for, while there are about 50 per cent. more names reported, the number of casualities is not largely in excess of those of 1878. It is true that, as compared with 1880—an exceedingly prosperous year, when there were less than 5,000 failures—they are about double in 1883; but the last three years have witnessed a greater increase in the number of people who have gone into business than any three years in the history of the country. This circumstance alone will account in no small degree for the excessive number of small failures, so that we are not only now reaping the harvest which was to be expected from the undue expansion of 1880, but also all the results of fierce competition, unfortunate speculation outside of legitimate business, inexperience, and above all, the results of over-production, which really seems to be the chief cause of numerous disasters. Unlike previous years in which mercantile casualties have been most numerous, the country, far from presenting symptoms of exhaustion, seems to lack no single element contributory of its growth and prosperity.

GOOD FROM EVIL.

"Carefully reviewing the whole field in the light which the experience of the year sheds upon the situation, the disasters which we chronicle may be made the means of bringing about a much improved condition of things. The country in itself is sound, and the ability of consumers to absorb and pay for their wants, and even their luxuries, cannot be questioned. The single circumstance that the mortgage indebtedness on the farms of the United States has decreased 75 per cent. is full of the utmost significance. In a country whose chief element of strength is founded upon the prosperity of the agricultural community, this fact is of high import, as not only indicating the welfare of the farmers and planters themselves, but a prosperous condition for the enormous number of people dependent upon them. It need not be long before a much improved condition of business shall follow the somewhat rude intimations which the past year has given, that some change is essential to secure safety, profit and permanency in trade. A conservative policy with regard to credits, at all times judicious, was never more needed than now. But a sharp restriction in banking accommodation, and an equally illiberal policy in granting extensions by merchants, will be as dangerous on the one hand as an unwise expansion on the other. But with the turn of another year the realization of the products of the earth, now held in hand, together with a moderate amount of profit for legitimate business, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in bringing about a restoration of confidence, a remunerative trade, and the entire safety of our internal commerce.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

"While, on the one hand, the disasters of the year that is closed have shown weak spots in the commercial fabric, which were least expected in prosperous times, there are undeniable evidences of a stability and profit existing which few occurrences make public. It is safe to say that there is to-day in the United States a greater number of successful business men than ever before; that there are numerous departments of manufacture and trade which are yielding a liberal return, that corporations of immense wealth, influence, and usefulness are prosperous beyond what they have ever been before in their history, and that monetary institutions throughout the land are on a generally safe and paying basis. The season just ended has been an extremely favorable one for the "cattle upon a thousand hills," taking into the winter all four-footed animals in the best condition, and leaving them less dependent upon winter supplies, which will thus be saved. The additions to our population by immigration, and the contributions to the wealth of the country from that source have been greater than any previous year. Sections of the country which, in former years, were either unproductive or depressed, are now thriving beyond all former experience. The legislation, which at one time threatened seriously because of its experimental character, is now likely to take the shape of a judicious relief from taxation and encouragement o commerce. It cannot take a shape more beneficial than by the enactment of a National Bankrupt law, which, while it protects the debtor and creditor alike, will not permit the interests of either to be sacrificed in excessive fees or by hungry officials.

"With an infinity of natural resources, with a people trained to develop them to their utmost, with facilities for transportation and communication of an unequalled character, with a currency secured and unquestioned, with the national debt decreasing with great rapidity, and with a surplus revenue so large as to be embarrassing—with all these elements of a great and successful future, surely there ought to be no doubt as to the approach of renewed and confirmed prosperity."

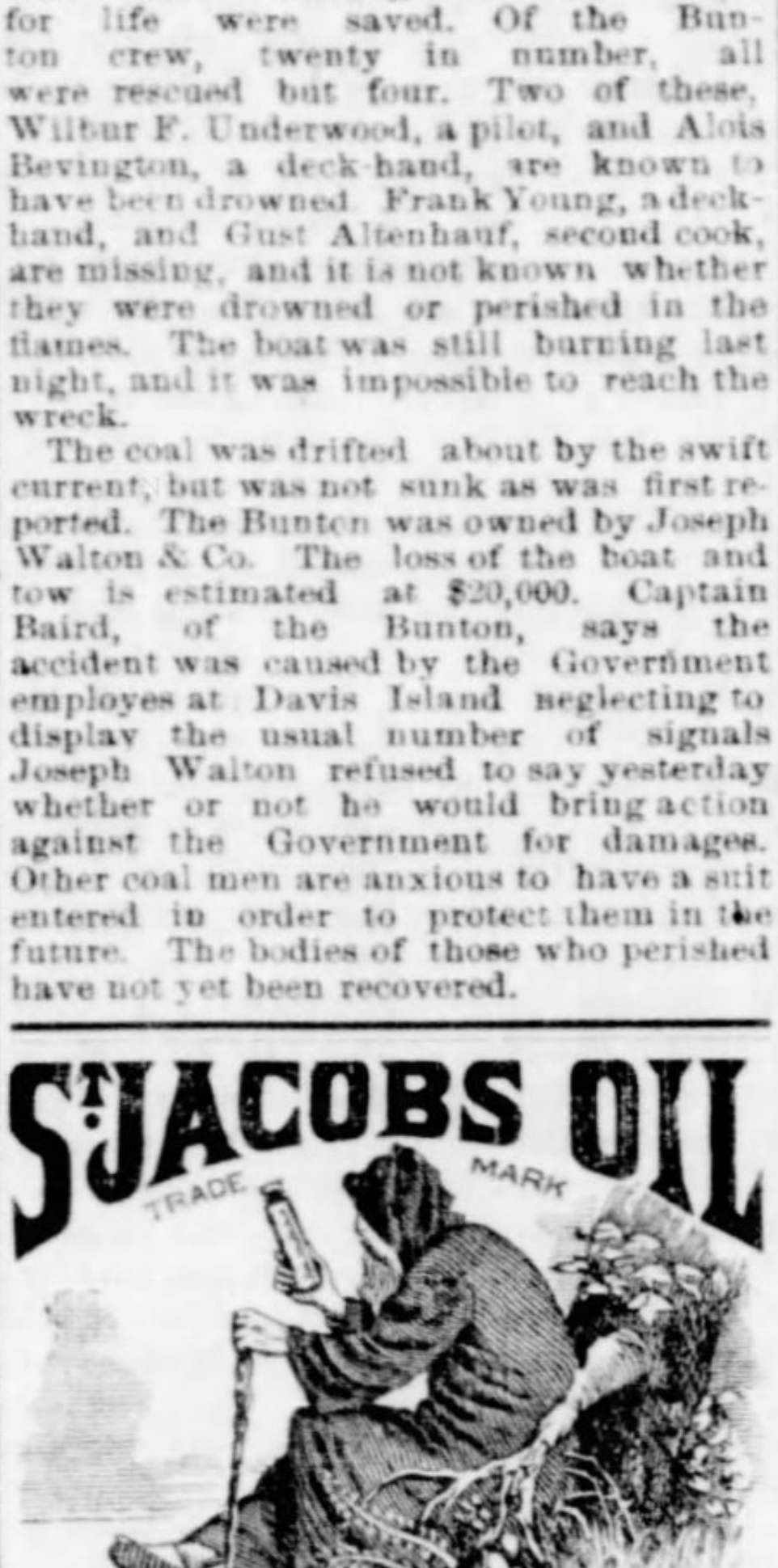
THE DAVIS ISLAND DISASTER.

Four of the Bunton Crew Perish—Exciting Scenes.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning the steamers I. W. Bunton and John T. Case collided on the Ohio river at Davis Island dam, about six miles below this city. The Bunton took fire and was totally consumed. Four of her crew were lost. The Case was not seriously damaged.

About 11 o'clock the night preceding the wreck the Bunton, with a tow of three coal boats, passed through the harbor. It was the intention of the Master of the boat, Captain Sam Baird, to anchor at the Manchester landing. At that time the current was swift and large cakes of ice were being driven down the rapidly swelling stream. The early morning was dismal. A cold rain and sleet storm was raging furiously. An inky fog hung over the river. The safety lights along the channel were dimmed by the mist, and the fates seemed to have united against the unfortunate crew. Under these discouraging circumstances it was thought best to seek a safer harbor at the foot of Brunot Island. When this point was reached the current was growing more rapid. The ice gathered threateningly around the boat, and the crew again became alarmed for their safety. It was again decided to push on down the river. When the boat was swung into the channel the rushing ice and water carried her about at will. To avoid disaster the boat was rapidly steamed down the channel and all trouble was avoided until Davis Island was reached. Here a mistake in the signal lights misled the Captain and the boat collided with the third pier of the dam. After striking the pier the boat swung around and sunk on a bar at the head of the island. The boat took fire and the crew became panic stricken. The most intense excitement prevailed. Flames spread with surprising rapidity from bow to stern, and the steamer resembled a ball of fire afloat. The crew, in attempting to save their lives, plunged about in mad confusion. Some deliberately threw themselves into the rushing waters, while others managed to get aboard the John T. Case which was on hand to render all possible aid. The lifeboats were lowered, and a number of those who were battling in the water for life were saved. Of the Bunton crew, twenty in number, all were rescued but four. Two of these, Wilbur F. Underwood, a pilot, and Alois Bevington, a deck-hand, are known to have been drowned. Frank Young, a deck-hand, and Gust Altenhauf, second cook, are missing, and it is not known whether they were drowned or perished in the flames. The boat was still burning last night, and it was impossible to reach the wreck.

The coal was drifted about by the swift current, but was not sunk as was first reported. The Bunton was owned by Joseph Walton & Co. The loss of the boat and tow is estimated at $20,000. Captain Baird, of the Bunton, says the accident was caused by the Government employes at Davis Island neglecting to display the usual number of signals. Joseph Walton refused to say yesterday whether or not he would bring action against the Government for damages. Other coal men are anxious to have a suit entered in order to protect them in the future. The bodies of those who perished have not yet been recovered.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ORANGE AND GREEN.

Rioting at Dromore Between Orangemen and Catholics.

A Number of Persons Wounded—The Combatants Finally Separated by the Military.

DUBLIN, January 1.—Several bodies of Orangemen, with bands of music, are proceeding to Dromore, County Tyrone, under command of Grand Master Stewart Knox and Lord Caledon. A battery of artillery is on the way from Woolwich.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

DROMORE, 3:30 P. M.—Meetings of both Nationalists and Orangemen are being held. There are 20,000 people at the latter meeting. All the magistrates in the county are here. Great excitement prevails.

L. D. Sullivan and W. O'Brien, members of Parliament and also members of the Organizing Committee of the National League, are directing the movements of the Nationalists. Three Nationalists have been arrested for carrying revolvers.

THE FIRST COLLISION.

4 P. M.—Mass meetings of Orangemen and Nationalists are being held in full view of each other. One band of Nationalists marched from the Catholic chapel in military order. The Nationalists of Trillick marching into Dromore encountered the Orange procession. Orangemen charged upon the Nationalists. The military separated the combatants and proceeded to clear the streets. The rioting is terrible. Several men have been stabbed.

THE RIVAL MEETINGS.

The Orange meeting was held in a field close to Dromore. About 20,000 were present. Col. Stuart Knox presided. He accused the Government of endeavoring to obtain the Parnellite vote by prohibiting loyal and allowing Parnellite meetings. Resolutions were passed opposing the extension of the franchise to Ireland, condemning the action of the Government in allowing seditious meetings in Ulster, opposing home rule in Ireland, and indorsing Lord Rossmore's action at Rosslea. Among the speakers were Lord George Hamilton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Major Hamilton and Lord Caldon.

The Nationalist meeting was also held in a field at the opposite end of the town. The rival parties were kept apart by large bodies of cavalry, infantry and police. Even this force was hardly able to prevent a collision. The Nationalist meeting was attended by about 2,000. The usual speeches supporting the objects of the League were delivered.

TWO MEN WOUNDED.

When the meetings were breaking up in the evening several attempts were made to attack each other, but the Lancers, Hussars, infantry and police prevented serious disorders. In an attempt of the troops to disperse the crowds, a young man named McGivan was wounded in the abdomen with a bayonet. It is expected he will die. Another man was seriously wounded.

Great confusion prevailed at the railway stations while the various delegations were boarding the trains to return home. Orangemen sang "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and other patriotic songs, and cheered the Queen troops.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

After the close of the meeting, despite the efforts of the magistrates, Orangemen by a detour across the fields, came within a short distance of the Nationalists, and a serious fight waged between the two parties for sometime, during which cavalry and infantry charged several times. Revolver shots were exchanged, stones were thrown and sticks freely used. The fight ended only after the Hussars and Lancers charged across the fields and wounded a number of Orangemen. Infantry with fixed bayonets escorted the Nationalists beyond the reach of the Orangemen.

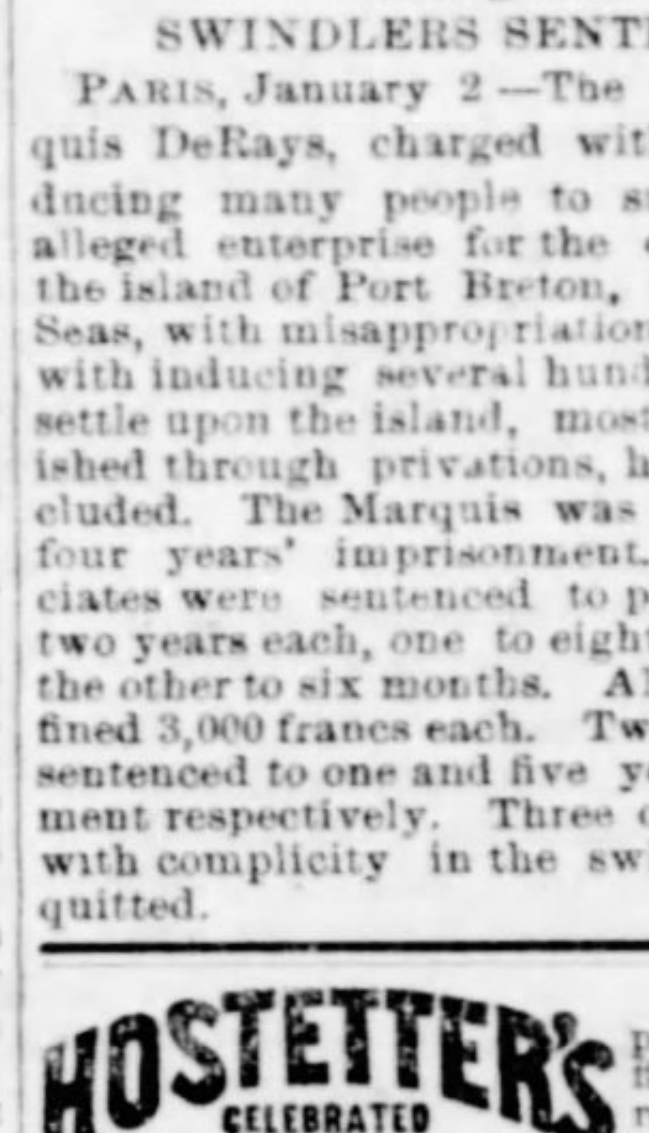
TERROR STRICKEN CZAR.

DUBLIN, January 2.—Despite the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, prohibiting the gathering of Nationalists at Cootehill, County Cavan, J. C. Biggar, of the Irish National League, arrived at the depot and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd. Magistrates and a force of police were also present at the depot. The magistrates waited upon Biggar and handed him a copy of the proclamation prohibiting the meeting. Biggar mounted a car and drove off, followed by friends and police, the latter preventing the holding of the meeting.

At a dinner given in his honor in the evening, by Nationalists, Biggar made an address. He said he was not aware how the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland obtained title to his property, but unless some successful prostitute or church robber amassed it years ago, Earl Spencer would at the present day have been a drunken horse-breaker.

SWINDLERS SENTENCED.

PARIS, January 2.—The trial of Marquis DeRays, charged with falsely inducing many people to subscribe to an alleged enterprise for the colonization of the island of Port Breton, in the South Seas, with misappropriation of funds, and with inducing several hundred persons to settle upon the island, most of whom perished through privations, has been concluded. The Marquis was condemned to four years' imprisonment. Four associates were sentenced to prison, two to two years each, one to eight months and the other to six months. All of them were fined 3,000 francs each. Two others were sentenced to one and five years' imprisonment respectively. Three others charged with complicity in the swindle were acquitted.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NEW YORK GOSSIP.

How Mark Twain Unites Authorship, Publishing and Book Peddling.

The Antics of the Bowery Ventriloquists and the Secrets of Their Trade.

Rage for Stock Speculation Confined to Rustics—New Yorkers Cured.

Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A man who came out from one of our restaurants of high prices and fashionable approval, wherein more good meals would be serve if all the guests knew how to order and to eat, had the unmistakable air of content and prosperity. He was not so tall as he looked, for he was not thick, and a grenadier sort of fur cap was liable to be counted in as part of his stature. He had brown hair, close cropped, and a full man's size of moustache. His age would have been estimated at forty. The fur on his overcoat was less stylish than comfortable; and yet it did not give him that negro minstrel appearance which such trimmings usually impart. His face was grave to a hasty observer, but a quizzical expression could be seen by looking twice. Altogether, he was not different from what anybody might have anticipated in the person of Samuel L. Clemens, known to readers of American humor as

MARK TWAIN.

He had come to the Metropolis from his Hartford home, to go to the opera and to some of the theatres.

"And on business, too?" was suggested.

"No," he replied; "all my business is in Hartford."

Mark Twain's use of his pen is professional, of course, but his making of books is quite mercantile. He is one of the very few authors who do not divide with publishers the profits derivable from their brains. Circumstances have favored his independence of ordinary methods of publication: and yet all that he has done other successful writers might do. Being the first of his peculiar kind of fun-makers, and possessed of a naturally droll delivery, he made a small fortune early in his career as a droller; and then he married a larger one. Having thus become considerable of a capitalist, he was saved from the necessity of turning his manuscript into daily bread. He could afford to devote three years to the traveling and writing for "Innocents Abroad;" and when the manuscript was ready, he was not hurried by any stress of business to turn it over to a publisher of the ordinary monopolistic sort. Mark Twain abounds in self-conceit quite as characteristically as he does in humor, and he never doubts the merit or reception of his matter. With unshakable faith in the success of that first book, he saw no reason for desiring the name of a well-known publishing firm on the title page. And above all, he had no intention of accepting the usual conditions which are that the author shall assume all the risk of loss, and take only about ten per cent. of the receipts. His book was therefore printed in Hartford, under his own supervision, and sold through peddlers. The plan worked admirably, and he has followed it in nearly all of his subsequent ventures. The consequence is that, instead of getting ten cents out of every dollar which people pay for his volumes he receives nearly fifty. He looks after the details of manufacture and sales; he fights his own battles of copyright; he has a profitable side business in the scrapbook of his own invention; he is an example for all authors who undoubtedly see publishers grow rich while to themselves come only fair livings at best. Above all, he has hit upon a way to protect his works in England. It is perfectly feasible and simple. Our laws do not permit other than citizens to copyright their books here; but England, more just in that respect, extends copyright to foreigners, with the sole proviso that the work shall first be published in her country. Mark Twain therefore publishes his books in London a day before they are issued at home and so protects himself in both markets. Canada bothered him at first, but he has straightened out the red tape up there, and is now the only author who controls his writings through the English speaking world. The same device, substantially, is used by Dion Boucicault to protect his plays. He has them acted somewhere in England usually by amateurs before a handful of audience, prior to their production in America. Of course you can write a book that will sell to the extent of a hundred thousand or so; and now that I have told you how to save all of the profits to yourself, you may as well set about it.

Whenever there is a dull week like this in Broadway amusements I go over to

A BOWERY VARIETY THEATRE.

This time I saw a show that convinced me of the demand for a new departure in that branch of the amusement business. It was good enough, in its bad way, but the audience was not pleased by it. The smallest boy in the gallery was perfectly familiar with everything that was done on the stage. These or exactly similar performers had sung the same songs, cut the same antics, and spoken the same jokes, ever since he began to thrust his dimes into the ticket hole. Most of the adults were palpably bored, or else escaped the infliction by utterly disregarding the entertainment. As for the performers, they were sullenly perfunctory in going through with their stale and unappreciated tasks. Up to six or eight years ago, there were graceful dances, pretty songs, neat sketches, and considerable versatility, in the variety theatres. Then high kicking set in; to be followed by rough-and-tumble horse-play and knock-about clowning. The man who couldn't throw a flip flap between the verses of his song, and punctuate the chorus with thuds of himself on the floor, became of no account. This whacking and banging forced variety clear out of the polite favor which it had begun to command. At one time there were four pretentious variety theatres in Broadway, and their audiences were not much below the theatrical average in quality. Not one of them is left to-day, and the fashionable New York woman no longer thinks of going to an out-and-out variety show, though she takes kindly to it when it is artistically presented as incidental to a drama. If the managers will send the acrobats back to the circus, smooth away the roughnesses, and wholly eliminate the element of loaferism, they will not only regain their lost hold on refined people, but freshen the waned interest of the rabble. Is there a more prosperous actor in America than Joe Emmet? And yet he has never dropped the quiet, easy, sentimental style of singing and dancing which we used to commonly get in the variety theatres.

A feature of this particular program was

DAVIES, THE VENTRILOQUIST.

Into what sort of a trophy must a man's talent for entertaining have sunk when for ten years he repeats daily the same joke, rather than turn over a page in a comic almanac for a change. If you have heard Davies, you will recall his voice of Little Mary Jones from the trunk, with her request of a promised half dollar before she sings, and the Irish figure's remark that her cuteness shows her to be more that seven years old. Audiences stopped laughing at that somewhere about 1878, but Davies has kept right on with it. He is considerable of a comedian, and might be highly entertaining. Of course, his ventriloquism is a sham. There is no such possibility as throwing the voice to a distance. The old stories of Wyman, the Wizard, in which he figured as exploiting such ability in the midst of a crowd, were necessarily fiction. What passes for ventriloquism consists simply of mimicry and facial immobility. The performer must be a space away from his audience, or he is powerless. Whenever he wishes to make them believe that his voice sounds at a distance, he merely lowers it, and indicates the direction for their imagination to take. He can fool them sideways, upward, or backward, but he never undertakes to produce the effect of a speaker at their rear. To a listener close by no ventriloquist can be in the least deceptive. Nor is there any truth in the theory that he talks with the top of his gullet, or aught else than the organs intended by nature to be vocal. By holding his lips as fixed as possible, and avoiding such words as cannot be pronounced without palpably moving them, he assists the delusion. But I have never seen one so adept that he could do without a screening moustache. Davies not only keeps his upper lip well hidden with hair, but shades his chin and jaws by his moustache's exaggeration. In my judgment, there is no surer success in amusements than for the clever and versatile comedian who will make himself expert at ventriloquism, slight-of-hand and piano playing. He ought also to be something of a comic singer, and capable of originating or buying excellent humorous gabble. Thus equipped, he could easily beat half of the comedy companies in drawing and pleasing fashionable audiences.

A DECLINE IN STOCK GAMBLING.

If there is a lot of men in all the world who just now need hilarious diversion, Wall street is the place to find them. Delorous countenances abound among the brokers. The rage for speculation in stocks is about over with, so far as New Yorkers are concerned or it is more correct to say that men who gamble in that way have recovered from the foolishness of staking money in margins for a game which they can't even see played. Such risks are now looked upon as something for rustics to indulge in, but for bright business men to scorn. Those who operate speculatively at all do it in grain, in pork, in more or less wild merchantile schemes. Stock gaming has become decidedly unfashionable. That makes hard times for the brokers. Last summer they were scarce at the costlier resorts. During the grand opera season, they were missed from the rival houses of that expensive form of amusement. The traffic in Christmas gifts lacked their customary extravagance. The day before Christmas has for many years been devoted to frolic in the Stock Exchange. Members who did not wish to relax their dignity stayed away, and the rest displaced the ordinary business by proceedings of the friskiest sort. The gallery was on Monday filled to crowding by spectators.

"There'll be the biggest circus that ever you saw," said a friend; "don't fail to come down, and bring the ladies."

If I had paid any admission fee, I should have felt like demanding my money back. The show was a fraud. After we had waited an hour, several young members entered with white hats on their heads. We thought that the floor would instantly be strewn with struggling roysterers, in a ferociously gleeful fight over the unseasonable hats. Nothing of the kind happened. There was a mild, inanimate scuffle, ending tamely in the destruction of the emblems of disorder. The scrimmage, such as it was, lasted fitfully a few minutes. It had no vim or fun. It was like a play in a graveyard at twilight. Afterwards, a man came in wearing a linen duster, which was quickly torn off. That was all. We went away feeling as swindled as though we had lost a thousand dollars apiece by a deceptive corner. No; there isn't a frolicsome condition of things in Wall street.

AMUSEMENTS AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Amusements are soon in this city to be turned into serious controversy, anyhow, the impending contest being as to Sunday observance. All agree that the present law is ludicrously treated. Dramatic entertainments are rigidly prohibited, but concerts are given without hindrance. The museums of art and most of the libraries are shut; but the dime museums, the vicious concert gardens, and nearly all of the bar-rooms, are open. Thus it will be seen that neither religion nor morality is served or satisfied. An agitation of the question has been suddenly brought about by the opening, on Sunday last, of the exhibition in aid of the Bartholdi statue fund.

There are nearly four thousand visitors, and they were as good looking and well behaved as the average of church congregations. A protest was published by a hundred very respectable and influential men, and a reply by equally weighty Sabbath breakers has been made. Argument is hot. It is certain that our State Legislature will be asked to do several quite different things about it.

By the way, Vanderbilt is a conventional observer of the Sabbath. He will not go out for pleasure on Sunday. Neither does he often go to church; but when you imagine the stress of tempatation caused by excellent sleighing and the ownership of fast horses, his mere idleness last Sunday was away up on the level of Christian martyrdom. On Saturday, he drove out on the road, and stopped at Barry's tavern. He and Foster Dewey had gin sling together.

"Shall you be up this way to-morrow?" asked Dewey, as he raised his glass in deferential union with the millionaire.

"No, sir," and here, between the assertion and the explanation, Vanderbilt slowly swallowed the gin; "I ain't over-religious, but I wouldn't drive on a Sunday if there wasn't a quarter of an inch of snow any other day in the week." CYMON.

"What thing so good?" is the query of a poet somewhat confused; if he has a cold, the only good thing we know of is a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PRAISE FROM ABROAD.

The Good Name of Allegheny County in Other Parts of Pennsylvania.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

Public affairs in Allegheny county seem to be in a deplorable condition. Only a few days ago a Pittsburgh lawyer, in a speech before the Board of Pardons, arraigned one of the Judges of the court for scandalous conduct and charged him with crimes in the administration of the high office that should have caused his removal. The Clerk of the Courts, A. H. Rowand, has been summoned to plead in defense against the charge of embezzling large sums of money, and now a Republican paper charges that the Sheriff obtained his nomination and election by corrupt means and in violation of the statute covering such cases.

This is a most humiliating record. The largest and wealthiest county in the State, save one, so honey-combed with venality that the very temple of justice is stained in all its departments with vice and crime. It seems incredible, yet the allegations are so clear and specific that every doubt is driven out before the testimony of events. "When was this?" asked the Attorney General in amazement in regard to the arraignment of Judge White by a member of his own bar, and when told that it occurred a year ago he wondered that impeachment had not been invoked to stay such outrageous conduct. The charges against the clerk of the same court are equally well established, and the accusation against the Sheriff is backed by a pledge on the part of a leading newspaper to produce the proof if it is denied.

This condition of affairs, however scandulous is easily accounted for. Allegheny county, the home of C. L. Magee, Harry Oliver and the political preserve of M. S. Quay and J. S. Rutan, is the victim of a corrupt ring. For years it has been made the plaything of political plunderers and the material wealth and industry of the county subverted to the schemes and necessities of a corrupt party leadership. Under a pretense of protecting the interests of the people these ring managers have subordinated everything to their individual aggrandizement. Public offices from the judiciary down to a seat in the poor board have been parceled out as the price of political fealty to the managers. The consequences are that for years dishonesty has run riot in the public affairs of the county and the public prints are held silent under pain of the forfeiture of public patronage. It is to be hoped that the one Republican paper that has the courage to cry out against the abuse will crystalize public sentiment against those who are responsible and force them to relinquish their hold. The trouble is that there is danger that this spasm of virtue is only a demand for a division of the spoils

GUARD against any lung or throat disease. Use HALE'S HONEY of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—At a meeting of the blind men in San Francisco the chairman said that the late Legislature paid no heed to the petition of the 200 blind persons in California for an institution in which they may earn a livelihood, instead if begging in the streets. There is, he said, an asylum for the blind in the State, but only persons under 21 years of age, natives of the State, are admitted. Deaf mutes are taken care of, and so are inebriates, but the blind man's only refuge is the hospital.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.
seleow19tW

—A Cleveland woman tried holding a baby as collateral security for a board bill. She took care of the child, so that its mother could work in a store, when the mother failed to pay the bill refused to give it up, and the owner of the property had to seek courts of law and get a writ of habeas corpus.

REV. J. S. CAIN, Lewisville, Ind., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervous prostration, and found it entirely satisfactory."

—Miss Sahra Phillips of Norwood, R. I., is a hundred years old. The Providence *Journal* says: "She lives alone, does all her own housework, saws wood for her own fire, and brings it on her back from the woods. She is a constant reader of the Bible and religious books, reads without glasses, and is ready at any time to preach a sermon upon any passage of Scripture, which she often does to those gathered around her. She is the last of her generation."

The Throat.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

—Nothing shows the success of the modernizing spirit in Japan more fully than the statement that a financial and commercial exchange, or bourse, is to be established in Yokohama.

"WE know Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator will cure Heart Disease. 30 years use and many persons of prominence testifying prove it."—*Readville Press.* $1 per bottle at druggists.

—The latest census gives Washington Territory a population of 92,508.

The Doctor's Mistake.

One of the old mistakes of the profession was to think that there were no other ways of curing disease except those which had been handed down from former times.

It is not to be denied that the Doctors have done great things for the world. But when it comes right down to the real curing of disease, it must be admitted that Brown's Iron Bitters has done enough to earn the generous gratitude of this whole present generation, including the medical profession. There are no mysteries or secrets about the compounding of Brown's Iron Bitters. This preparation of iron is the only preparation which will not injure teeth or stomach. In this it is beyond comparison better than the other preparations, which are mischievous and injurious.

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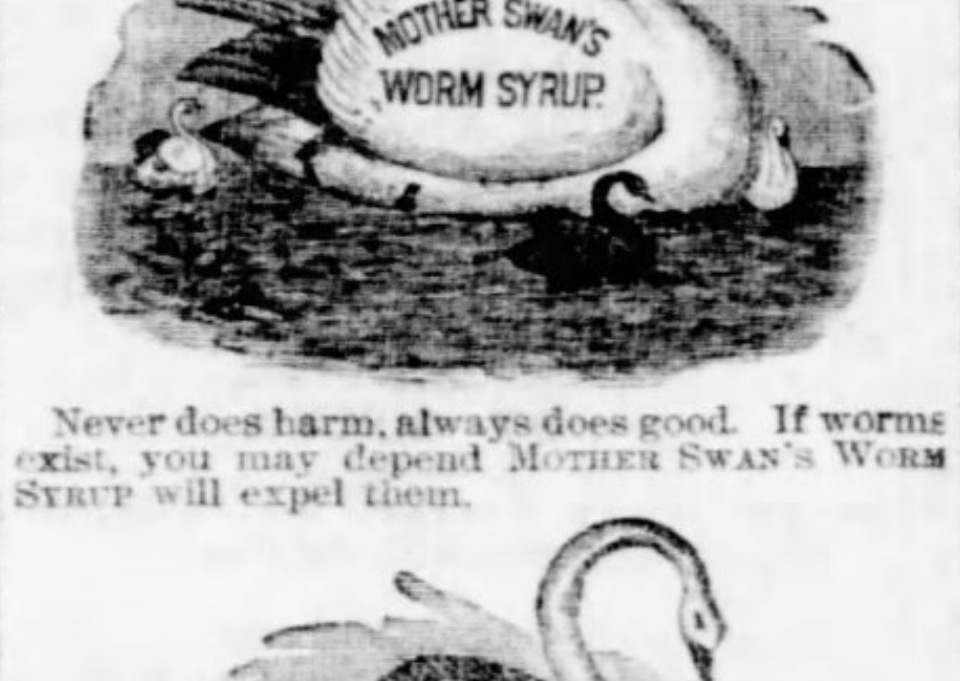

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THE GOLDEN ARGOSY has eclipsed, in every respect, its older but less enterprising contemporaries.—*Daily Transcript*, Peoria, Ill.

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It has taken a leading place among the best papers of its class. The publisher evidently understands boys' taster.—*Times*, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a bright, sparkling paper for boys and girls; neither sensational on the one hand nor dull on the other.—*Press*, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a youths' paper, and contains more interesting reading matter than any other similar publication in the country.—*Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa.

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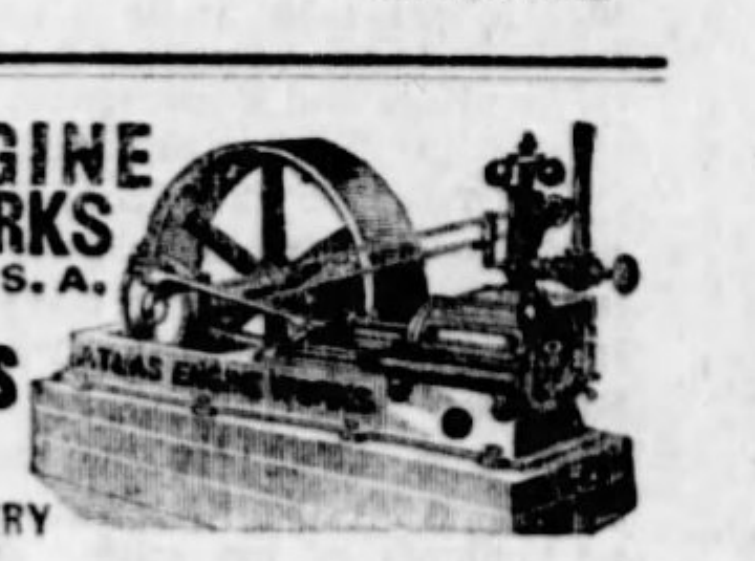

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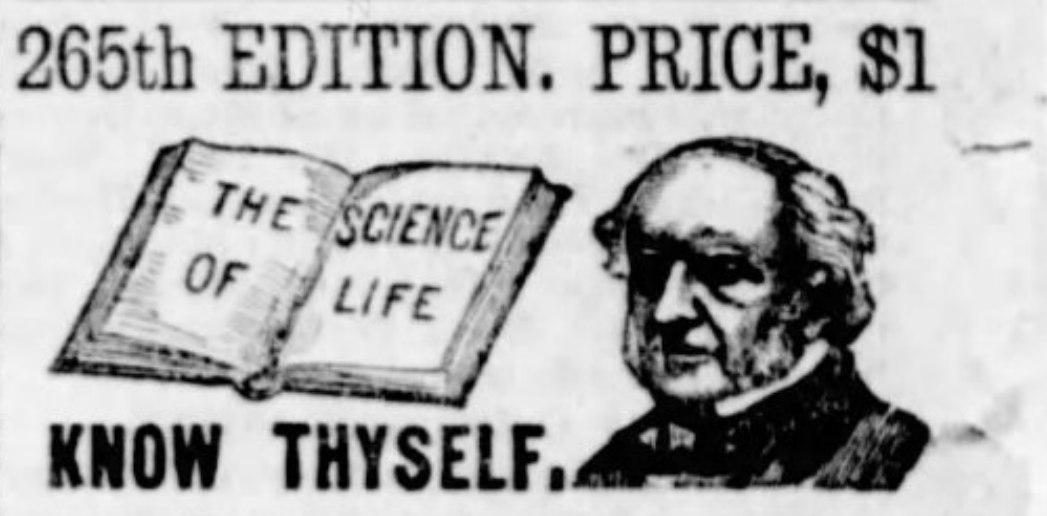

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TARIFF VIEWS.

Mr. Morrison Not as Much of a Free Trader as He Is Painted.

He Favors Reasonable Protection to the Iron Industry and Opposes Free Sugar.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Chairman Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee, is still in town, and proposes to remain during the holidays. He has appointed Henry Talbott, Jr., of Illinois, as chief clerk to the committee, *vice* John M. Carson, of Philadelphia, and expects to have a meeting of the Democratic members of the committee next Monday, to informally talk matters over. Messrs. Hurd and Blount, of the committee, are both in town. Judge Kelley has gone home, Mr. Morrison having promised him that the committee would do no business during the holiday recess.

MORRISON'S OLD BILL

Mr. Morrison has resurrected his old bill, which he formulated when Chairman of the Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress. While conditions have somewhat changed since then by the resumption of specie payments and the accumulation of a large surplus in the Treasury, he yet pronounces it a very good bill.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

Mr. Morrison has, however, somewhat modified his notions in regard to reductions. For instance, pig iron now pays a duty of $6 72, while in his bill it is placed at $5. He admits that this is too low, and says that he would make it at $6 per ton. Since this bill was framed, tea, coffee and quinine have been placed on the free list, outside of the tariff commission bill, and Mr. Morrison is surprised to find that the rates for the lower grades of cotton manufactures in the bill passed by last Congress are about the same as in his bill.

OPPOSED TO FREE SUGAR.

Speaking of sugar, which now brings into the Treasury about $65,000,000 annually, Mr. Morrison says he does not propose to place it on the free list, but that other products must bear their share with it. As a rule, he would favor free materials in the interest of manufactures.

Congressman Kellogg, who is one of the heaviest sugar planters in Louisiana, gives it as his opinion that any agitation of the question of placing sugar on the free list would drive that State into the Republican column, with the loss of her eight electoral votes to the Democracy.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The following from the *Star* sets Speaker Carlisle right in regard to a very important matter:

"The fact that a Southern member was made Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions has been seized upon as a basis for criticism of Speaker Carlisle, on the ground that the subject of pensions for Union soldiers ought not to have been placed in Southern hands. The truth is, that the Pensions Committee has nothing whatever to do with anything appertaining to the late war, as the rules show. The House rules provide that anything relating to pensions for the civil war shall go to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and to the Committee on Pensions shall go all pension matters arising from 'the wars of the United States other than the civil war.' The committee which has entire jurisdiction over pensions of the civil war has for its Chairman Gen. Matson, of Indiana, a Union soldier, who won his way up from a private to the rank of Colonel by gallant service in the field."

NORTHERN MEN IN THE MAJORITY.

Speaking to a *Star* reporter to-day, Gen. Matson said he believed that a majority of his committee served in the Union army during the war. The only members from the South upon the committee are Mr. Hauck, of Tennessee, who was in the Union army, and Mr. John S. Wise, of Virginia. Mr. Fyan, of Missouri, who has a fine record as a Union soldier, is also a member of the committee. Aside from these three, and with the exception of one member from California, the committee is composed of Northern men.

A BOY WHO IS BOUND TO SHINE.

One of the pages appointed by Doorkeeper Wintersmith is a boy from Kentucky, who, though only about thirteen years old, was unwilling longer to burden his widowed mother for his support. His name is George Haiden, and he came to Washington a while before the meeting of Congress. He was seeking a position under the House and made himself very useful as a messenger to some of the candidates. George had no money, so he went to the proprietor of an eating-house—one conducted on the economical plan—explained his condition and asked for board until he could get work He promised that if he got anything to do he would square up. Finally, after several disappointments, George got a place as page, and on last Saturday he drew under the resolution of Congress his pay for December and immediately liquidated his board bill like a little man.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

Miss Virginia Hopkins, of Wheeling, West Virginia, is visiting the wife of Congressman Hopkins at 1324 Eighteenth street, Northwest, for the season. The Misses Park, of Norfolk, Va., will also be with her in a day or two. Mrs. Hopkins, assisted by these three young ladies, will receive on New Year's day.

DEATH OF GEN. HUMPHREYS.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys died suddenly last night from angina pectoris. In the early part of the war he served on the staff of General McClellan, and was rapidly promoted for his gallant and distinguished services. On July 8, 1863, he received a commission as Major General of Volunteers, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1866. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and was assigned the duty of Chief Engineer, which office he filled until June 30, 1879, when he retired at his own request. His record in civil life is equally brilliant. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Academy of Science. He was also an honorary member of the Imperial Royal Geological Institute of Vienna, and the Royal Institute of Science and Art of Lombardy and Milan, Italy.

The General had been complaining o lumbago for a day or two, but was not seriously affected, and the day before his death he was out for a short walk. He was out a short time last evening, and on his return was in the parlor with his family. About 9 o'clock the rest of the family retired leaving him alone, apparently in perfect health. At half-past nine o'clock a servant went to the room to see about the fire, and the General was sitting there apparently perfectly well. At 11 o'clock he had not gone to his room, and a servant sent to the parlor after him found him sitting in the chair dead.

NATIVITY OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Kentucky furnishes more sons to the present Senate than any other State. Eight native Kentuckians are now members of that body; Ohio comes next, with seven, while New York has six; Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and Pennsylvania each four. Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia have native sons in the Senate. Three natives of Ireland (Messrs. Jones, of Florida, Fair, and Sewell), one of Scotland (Beck), and one of England (Jones, of Nevada,) are Senators. Ohio furnishes two Senators for Indiana and two for Iowa, the four gentlemen representing those States having been born in the Buckeye State. A grandson of Henry Clay, who now sits in the House, employs less than three lines in his sketch in the directory, while another Kentuckian, the genial "Tom Robertson," modestly contents himself with less than two lines.

In the House there are fifty native sons of New York, thirty-three of Pennsylvania, thirty-one of Ohio, and next comes Kentucky and Virginia with seventeen each; Massachusetts and Tennessee next with thirteen each; North Carolina next with twelve. So it would appear that the Empire State is superceding Ohio in the business of furnishing statesmen for the country at large. Hitherto the "Ohio man" has been in the lead when the number of offices was counted. Of the entire Arkansas delegation in both Houses but a single member was born in the State. Only two of the entire Mississippi delegation are natives of that State, but she gets even by having sons in Arkansas, Missouri, and Californian delegations.

Of the 401 members of Congress 267 are lawyers, though several of this number have practically abandonded the law for other pursuits.

OUR WEAKNESS ON THE OCEAN.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The report of the Commission of the Navy-yards calls attention to the depreciation of military marine in this country as a consequence of the decadence of its merchant marine, and says that in 1860 the tonnage of the United States engaged in foreign trade was 2,546,237 tons, placing it as second on the list of maritime countries, and our fighting ships commanded universal admiration. In the twenty years just passed, while the tonnage of our great commercial rival increased 50 per cent. our tonnage dropped to 1,352,810, placing us third on the list of maritime countries. Our carrying trade has been wrested from us and we have not a single fighting ship to bear our flag upon the seas. The United States would, in anticipation of war, require five naval rendezvous, viz., on Narragansett Bay, Chesapeake Bay, at Key West, San Francisco and on the lakes. With respect to the Mare Island navy yard, the Commissioners say of its advantages. Its approaches may be successfully defended against an attack by a powerful enemy, and it is far enough removed from the sea to be beyond the reach of guns of the longest range, or any possibility of being captured by *coup de main*, and yet not so far as to make it difficult of access. The adjacent harbor is good and perfectly secure from all weathers, the channel is deep and never obstructed by ice, the climate is even and salubrious the year round and suitable for outdoor work. Dry docks or basins may be constructed at a reasonable cost, the yard is convenient to railroad communications which centre on the opposite shore at Napa straits, and on the shores and straits Carquinez about a mile distant. A convenient supply of fine timber for wooden ship building is practically inexaustible. There is no difficulty of our heaviest draught ships going up to quay wall at any stage of the tide.

DISEASED HOGS.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day received a telegram from Minister Morton, saying it had been stated in the French Chamber of Deputies that Dr. Detmers, charged by this Government to investigate the trichinosis question, advised in his official report that all hogs in districts where trichnia has made its appearance be destroyed. Mr. Morton requested full information on the subject. Secretary Frelinghuysen immediately caused an inquiry to be made at the Agricultural Department, in whose employ Detmers had been, and this afternoon telegraphed Minister Morton that Detmers was quoted incorrectly. In 1878-79, in a report on the swine plague, not trichinosis, he stated that the disease was very prevalent in the West, and hogs laboring under it were carelessly sent to market; that he has since, in the newspapers, expressed his erroneous views on the swine disease generally in the West; that Curtis, a thorough expert, who is investigating trichinosis, reports to the Agricultural Department very little disease of any kind, and that Detmers is mistaken, that great care is taken by breeders and packers to send healthy pork to market; that the Commissioner of Agriculture entirely accepts Curtis' statement, and that at a meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, it was unanimously stated that no disease whatever occurred in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio, whence members were present.

SILVER DOLLAR COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Representative Bland, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, when interrogated to-day as to what act restricting the silver dollar would be passed this session, replied that efforts would be made in that direction, but enemies to silver could plainly see that its coinage could not be restricted below the existing law. Perhaps they would consent to unlimited coinage. The restriction at this time of silver makes it suffer in comparison with gold. Unlimited coinage would make it equal to gold in all respects. If trade dollars could be had at as reasonable figures as bullion, he thought it would be a good idea to buy them up and recoin them.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The excess in value of the exports over imports of merchandise for the month ended November 30, was $23,375,753; for the twelve months ended November 30, $120,000,000. The values of the imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended November 30, 1883, were $692,495,561, a decrease of $58,186,000 compared with the same time last year. The values of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended November 30, 1883, were $812,495,651, an increase of $60,418,089 over the same time in 1882.

WHILE waiting for a cough to go as it came you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure all stubborn Coughs, and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

—The strict Baptist churches are dying out in England, so one of Spurgeon's pupils tells the New York Baptist Ministers' Meeting. Spurgeon's church is now about the only one which requires its members to be immersed, and even that lets anybody come to the communion table.

PERUNA is the only medicine that can at all times by relied on.

THE RATHBONE TRAGEDY.

The Author of the Crime Wounded by Booth When Lincoln Was Assassinated.

Both Families Distinguished for Wealth and Station.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 28.—A brief cable dispatch received here by S. O. Shephard, announces the painful intelligence that Col. Henry B. Rathbone had killed his wife at Hanover, Germany, and then attempted to commit suicide. A later dispatch stated that Col. Rathbone was dying and that Miss Louise Harris, of this city, who was with the Rathbones, escaped unhurt, and that the children are also safe. Col. William H. Harris, of Cleveland, a brother of Mrs. Rathbone, sailed for Europe yesterday, and the relatives of the parties in this city, who are overwhelmed by the report of the murder, are anxiously awaiting the details of the affair.

Col. Henry Reed Rathbone, the author of the double tragedy, was born in this city in 1835. His father was Jared L. Rathbone, formerly Mayor of the city. He was a cousin of Gen. John F. Rathbone, Louis Rathbone and Samuel H. and Albion Remson Rathbone. He volunteered during the late war, and was appointed Captain in the Twelfth Infantry in May, 1861. He was promoted to be Major in the Fifth Infantry in February, 1869, and was discharged December 31, 1876. He was breveted Major in August, 1864, for services in the office of the Provost Marshal of the United States. In March, 1865, he was made Colonel by brevet for faithful service in the organization of the volunteer armies during the war. His family acquired wealth in the stove manufacture in Albany, and he was himself a man of considerable means.

A few years after the death of his father his mother married the late United States Senator Ira Harris, and in the early part of the war the two families were well known in Washington society.

Col. Rathbone and his mother were in the box with President Lincoln when the President was assassinated on April 14, 1865. After the President and Mrs. Lincoln left the White House to go to Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, they drove to the residence of Senator Harris, where they were joined by Col. Rathbone and his mother. On reaching the theatre the party entered one of the upper boxes, where they sat for an hour or more. The special occasion of the visit was to hear a patriotic song and chorus, "Honor to Our Soldiers," written by Mr. H. B. Phillips for the occasion, which was the benefit of Miss Laura Keene. While the President was looking toward the stage, laughing at some droll episode in the play, Wilkes Booth suddenly entered the box. He was at once confronted by Col. Rathbone, who demanded the cause of the intrusion. Booth made no reply and pushed by Col. Rathbone, and, before the Colonel could seize him, drew a pistol and fired a bullet into the President's head. Booth then sprang upon the balustrade of the private box and drew a dagger as if to stab the President. The assassin was at once seized by Col. Rathbone, upon whom he turned fiercely, stabbing him in the arm. Booth then jumped upon the stage, flourished his bleeding dagger, shouted "Sic semper tyrannis!" and escaped by a side exit.

Col. Rathbone was for a long time confined to his bed by the wound which he received from the assassin. During his confinement he was tenderly nursed by his stepsister, Clara Harris, the Senator's daughter, and an attachment grew up between them, which resulted, about fifteen years ago, in their marriage.

Col. Rathbone has been suffering of late years from dyspepsia in the most aggravated form. Five or six years ago he went abroad with his wife and three children, the oldest a son of thirteen, the youngest about 5 years old. They had settled temporarily in a little town in Hanover, for the purpose of educating the children. Mrs. Rathbone's sister Louise was with them. Mrs. Rathbone was a niece of ex-Senator Hamilton Harris.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, December 28.—Information has just been received from Hanover that Colonel Henry R. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., who with his wife and children was sojourning in that city, killed his wife and attempted to kill himself. The information shows that the tragedy took place on Monday. At that time Colonel Rathbone, laboring under a fit of melancholia, entered the bed-chamber of his wife and shot her dead, the ball entering her heart. He then stabbed himself. He is still living, but no hopes are entertained that he will survive the wounds.

Colonel Rathbone had shown signs of melancholia for two months. The night of the tragedy he went home, where his three children and nurse were sleeping, and asked to see the children. His wife appeared, and ordering the maid to lock the door led her husband back to the bedroom. Directly after shots were heard, followed by cries for help. Mrs. Rathbone's sister-in-law and servant rushed to the bedroom door, and finding it locked broke it in. They found Mrs. Rathbone dying on the bed, weltering in blood. The Colonel lay on the floor bleeding from five wounds. A six-shooter with three empty chambers and a dagger covered with gore were found near by. Doctors were summoned immediately. Mrs. Rathbone died without giving an account of the deed. The Colonel was able to reach the bed, and immediately became insensible. When he became unconscious he appeared not to connect himself with the crime. He seemed to believe a stranger committed it. Neighbors say he lived on most affectionate terms with his family.

Mrs. Rathbone was buried Friday. The funeral was attended by many American and English friends of the family. It is stated the Colonel may recover.

RATHBONE A MANIAC.

HANOVER, December 29.—Mrs Rathbone was buried yesterday. The funeral was largely attended by American, English and German friends of the deceased. Colonel Rathbone has recovered sufficiently to permit his friends to take him to a hospital. His ultimate recovery from his self-inflicted wounds is impossible. A judicial examination on the body of Mrs. Rathbone shows that she received several shot and dagger wounds. One bullet passed through her breast and came out at the backbone. A dagger thrust penetrated one of her ribs to the heart. Both the dagger and revolver used by Colonel Rathbone were new. The Colonel's wounds were inflicted by the dagger. It is generally assumed that he was laboring under temporary aberration of the mind. On Thursday he was conscious for some time, but his mind was a blank as regards the terrible drama of the morning of the 23d. His mind is still affected and his utterances are of a rambling character. It is understood that he believes that his children have been abducted and that he was wounded in a fight with their abductor. Rathbone has lately been very jealous of his wife, though there was no cause whatever for any such feeling on his part. At the present time an official inquiry into the tragedy is impossible, owing to the condition of Colonel Rathbone.

Miss Harris, a sister of the deceased, has taken charge of the children and removed them to the Hotel Royal. The family are receiving every attention from their friends and the members of the Consulate. The statement that financial embarrassment is connected with Colonel Rathbone's aberration is denied.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

BOSTON, December 28.—Daniel P. Reynolds, of New York, called at the house of James Budd, in Dorcester, and was asked into the parlor, where Budd found him. Servants passing by the parlor heard Reynolds say, "I have come for either your life or property." An altercation ensued, when Budd started up stairs, presumably for a weapon. Reynolds fired twice, both shots taking effect, one in the leg and the other in the small of the back. The latter shot is believed fatal. Neither Reynold's nor Budd's family can explain the differences between the men. It is understood, however, the shooting was the result of a long-standing feud arising from family and property complications. Budd is a prominent resident of Dorchester.

MURDERERS REMOVED.

NEVADA, MO., December 28.—William Fox was executed here to-day for the murder of Tom Howard, May 20, of this year. The doomed man made an address from the scaffold. After the black cap was put on he shook hands with the Sheriff and deputies, when the trigger was pulled and the cold-blooded murderer was swung into eternity. Ten thousand men, women and children witnessed the execution, which took place in a natural amphitheatre half a mile from the business part of the city.

HORSE THIEVES SHOW FIGHT.

CHICAGO, December 28.—A Little Rock, Ark., special says: A terrible fight between a posse and horse thieves, in which several were killed and wounded is reported in the mountains of Northwest Arkansas.

SENSATIONAL LOVE AFFAIR.

A Romeo Endeavors to Secure His Imprisoned Juliet by Law.

FOSTORIA, O., December 29.—A remarkable sensation was caused on the streets at a late hour last night by the announcement that a Sheriff had arrived here from Tiffin, O., to serve a writ of *habeas corpus* on the daughter of one of the prominent citizens of our town, who was said to be locked up in her father's house. It seems that the young lady had a lover that the parents did not look upon with favor, and who was forbidden the house. But the two met clandestinely, courted and became engaged. Meanwhile a second lover made his appearance, and for the last six months has paid her marked attention. Lover No. 1, finding himself in danger of losing his prize, made arrangements to elope, but unwisely confided the secret to several friends.

The facts came to the hearing of the girl's parents, who, it is said, took effective measures of thwarting their designs by locking the young lady in her house, Lover No 1, who by the way, is a prominent young German business man of the town, learning the facts, went to Tiffin and had issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, intending to marry the girl as soon as she appeared before the Judge. When the Sheriff appeared at the house the father became white with rage, the mother went into spasms, and for a while her life was despaired of, while crowds gathered at the house with revolvers, causing intense excitement. Had the lover appeared at the house with the Sheriff there is but little doubt that a terrible tragedy would have occurred as both parties were deadly in earnest.

In the dilemma the girl's parents sent for a minister and endeavored to have her marry lover No. 2, who was by her side, but she refused, and, under the circumstances, her mother lying unconscious in spasms, refused to go with the Sheriff. Thus matters now stand. The case creates intense excitement, on account of the high standing of the girl, who is a very pretty young lady, about twenty-five years old. Lover No. 1 had furnished her an elaborate trousseau, which, it is stated, she made up at the house of a mutual friend. Public sympathy is evenly divided between the parents of the girl and her lover.

THE LEPER GIRL.

Experience of a Honolulu Maiden Banished From Her Lover

(Honolulu Letter to Chicago News.)

Among the last to come on shore was a half-white girl, whose history I promised in the first paper. She was the child of a native woman, whose father was a chief of Kaula, by the owner and master of a Yankee whaling barque. When the whaling skipper, becoming rich, retired from business and settled in the islands at Hilo, he brought his native wife to the home he had made and set to work to make a Christian of her; you may readily fancy that his methods were crude, like his orthodoxy, and he indulged in rum and spiritual lessons in unequal proportions, punctuating his teachings in one and his indulgence in the other with wife beatings to such an extent that the simple-minded woman thought it well to die. This she did, and a jury, who were considering the responsible share that the Captain had in her demise, found themselves deprived of any painful duty by the suicide of the Captain by the sailor-like method of a rope. The girl lived for a time under the charge of a Presbyterian missionary, and became a teacher in the school. She was, and is yet, a beautiful creature, and a young English engineer, engaged at one of the big sugar plantations, fell in love with her. He was a fine young fellow, and the match was approved by all who had the interests of the two at heart, when one one day there appeared on the face of the girl a blazing red spot, which spread from the cheek to the ear, and then developed into tubercules over the neck—and they said she was a leper. This happened in June. The girl declared she was not, but the inexorable law forced her away to Honolulu. Meanwhile she declared she was not afflicted, and insisted on having her lover believe she was temporarily in Honolulu visiting and making some purchases, and so on, preparatory to the wedding set for October. But there came a time when she could no longer deceive herself and no one would undeceive him. One day he came to Honolulu on business. It was the day appointed for the sailing of the lepers, and her case rapidly advancing, she, with the rest, was being led to the steamer when her lover saw her. One wild scream from her, and he had dashed at the guards in a vain effort to rescue her. In a few minutes he is dragged away by the police, and she, in a fainting condition, is carried to the vessel. All night this girl lay upon her breast sobbing, and now, looking as wild as night, she springs ashore and casts a look around. Then she sees the priest standing there, and falling at his feet, clasps his knees and cries for help.

"You are good," she says. "I love him so. He is in prison. I shan't see him again. Let him come to me. He will come. We love each other. I have given him everything, but he does not love me less because I am a leper."

But the priest strove only to raise her. Then she called out: "Oh, God! if this be indeed Thy priest, show me that Thou art kind and move his heart."

I turned away, but I saw the old priest's cheeks were wet with tears, and that he held in his arms the fainting form of one whose greatest grief was not alone in her leprosy.

"Rough on Coughs."
Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

Decline of Man.
Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." $1

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.
Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic, for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

THE BURGLAR FAILS TO BURGLE.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Fifth Avenue Jewelry Store.

Cracksmen Enter From a Skylight, Break Open Vaults and Narrowly Escape a $50,000 Haul.

About eight o'clock Sunday evening as private watchman John L. Crawford was making his customary rounds he passed, as was his habit, in the rear of Wattles & Sheafer's jewelry establishment, No. 54 Fifth avenue. In the rear of the store steps lead to the cellar, and once in the cellar it is an easy matter to pass through into the store. But the steps are concealed at night by two strong iron doors, and every evening when the store closes these doors are closed and bolted. When Watchman Crawford passed on his rounds last night he found the doors open. He thought this strange, and immediately passed to the front of the store, where he secured a messenger and sent word to Mr. Sheafer, notifying him of the discovery.

THE WATCHMAN MAKES A TOUR.

However, a far greater disclosure awaited the officer. He concluded while waiting for Mr. Sheafer he would investigate a little further. He went down into the cellar, and with nothing to stop his way proceeded up stairs into the store. At the very head of the insille cellar door stood five boxes of solid silverware, including spoons, forks, pitchers and a great deal of other valuable plate. But this was but the commencement of the watchmen's find.

To the right of the store is the vault with its two iron doors. The outside one is two inches thick and the inside one three inches in thickness. The vault is located under the stairway leading to the second story, and is therefore entirely concealed from view of the street. The floor was strewn with brick, mortar and pieces of iron. The first door was open. The heavy iron plate had been torn off as if it were so much paper. On the floor were two costly hand satchels with leather straps attached, and inside the satchels were two kits of burglars tools.

THEY WERE NOT AMATEURS.

This settled the fact that professional cracksmen had been at work. By the time the watchman had got this far with his examination Mr. Sheafer arrived. He sent for Mr. Wattles, his partner, and a little later about half the front office force was on hand. The detectives at once declared professionals had been at work. Proceeding with the investigation they found the iron knob of the inside door broken off. Mr. Sheafer thought at first the inside door had been opened, but it was not unlocked. His key turned the lock but there was no knob to throw back the bolts, consequently he could not get in.

A gold thimble and bracelets that were in sight, he at first supposed came from the vault, but afterwards remembered they had been left out, as they were sold. It was quite clear the burglars had been frightened off. In addition to their kit a number of canvas bags, evidently intended to carry away the booty, were scattered around. There was also a rope about fifteen feet long.

HOW DID THEY GET IN.

The detectives were at a loss to discover just how the burglars effected an entrance. The firm were positive the outside cellar doors had been locked, and an examination proved the bolts had not been forced. It was plain some one had opened the door from the inside. The gas is left burning from Saturday night at the close of the store until Monday morning, and none of the clerks had been at the store during the day. Mr. Charles Spencer whose place abuts the jewelry store, rooms with his family in the second story and both himself and wife heard the burglars working at one o'clock in the afternoon which must have been about the time the first vault door was opened.

They remarked about the noise and wondered what it meant. All sorts of theories were advanced as to how the burglars entered and just how they were frightened away. That they commenced work after six o'clock yesterday morning is quite certain, but just when they quit is not known. If they had closed the outside cellar doors the watchman wouldn't have ticenod anything amiss. The detectives finally settled on the theory that a man had secreted himself in the cellar on Saturday and let his confederates in some time yesterday.

THE SECRET DISCLOSED.

After the detectives had gone over the ground to their complete satisfaction they left the premises with the conviction that a man must have been hid in the place or else the back door had not been locked on Saturday. Messrs. Wattles and Sheafer and the POST reporter made another examination and the secret of how the burglars made their first entrance was exposed. On the roof is a skylight. It is made like other skylights of glass, but it is also covered with iron bars so close together that a skeleton could hardly get through. The skylight is supported by two iron braces. One of these was pried off, the skylight lifted just a little and a pulley fastened above on the roof. The rope that was yet remaining on the floor was slipped over the pulley. All that remained was for ye gentle burglar to slide down on the rope into the store, and pull the rope in after him, then open the back door and allow his confederates to enter. He could easily gain access to the roof from rooms opening on to it, or through a window on the stairway that leads up from the street. The pulley was found on the roof, and the iron bar was but a little distance away.

A $50,000 HAUL.

M. R. Wattles stated that had the burglars succeeded in getting into the vault they would have made a haul in watches, jewelry and diamonds amounting in value to fifty thousand dollars. It was a very close call and Watchman Crawford undoubtedly balked a heavy robbery. A thorough examination of the goods was made last night. It was ascertained that nothing of value had been taken. The safe was subsequently opened. Its contents were untouched.

SHEENY MIKE'S MARKS.

The tools captured were almost an exact counterpart of those taken from "Sheeny Mike," when he was found acting like a gentleman at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. There is a powerful crow-bar, of the finest steel, made in three sections so that it can conveniently be carried in a valise, a "safe crusher," which is so made that by working a screw is will burst the strongest safe door ever made, drills, fuse, sledge hammers, etc., making a complete outfit such as is recognized as being that of professional burglars. The tools themselves are quite costly, the outfit being worth at least $300. It is not so extensive an outfit, however, nor so costly as was that captured at the time of the unsuccessful attempt to rob the old Keystone Bank, in 1876, when Officer Cronin was shot by the burglars in their escape. Still it comprises every tool necessary for opening any safe in the country outside of a bank vault.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of Superintendent E. E. Higbee.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, December 28.—The annual report of E. E Higbee, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, was made public in printed form to-day. It contains some information additional to what has already been given to the public.

The report of James A. Moore, Principal of the White Hall School, states that no deaths occurred in that institution, and that the good deportment of the pupils has never been surpassed. The Mansfield School, Industrial School and Dayton School likewise report no deaths. The other schools were afflicted, McAllisterville and Soldiers' Orphan Institute losing four each. The White Hall School has 297 pupils; Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Philadelphia, 293; Mount Joy, 267; Chester Springs, 168; Dayton, 164; Harford, 229 Lincoln Institute, 70; Mansfield, 176; McAllisterville, 182; Mercer, 271; Uniontown, 169; St. Paul's Orphan Home, 6; Tressler Orphan Home, 80; homes not reported, 16.

Of the 2,362 children at school May 31, 1883, the fathers of 2,104 were reported as members of some religious denomination, leaving 259 unconnected with any church or not stated. Of the 2,104 there are of Methodist parentage 706; Presbyterian, 307; Protestant (probably not intended to represent any particular denomination), 276; Lutheran, 212; Baptist, 136; Episcopal, 106; Catholic, 84; Reformed, 69; Disciple, 45; Evangelical, 41; United Brethren, 41; Church of God, 37; Mennonite, 11; Congregational, 10; Moravian, 8; Universalist, 6; Adventist, 5; Friends, 5.

Of the pupils admitted 1,269 have no father, while 1,093 have a father living but permanently disabled by wounds or disease incurred in the army.

The report also contains the names of the children who reached sixteen this year and were discharged, together with the places where they are now employed.

A FEROCIOUS BEAR.

Desperate Encounter With a Man, in Which Bruin is Victorious.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 28.—An unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, was found dead this afternoon near the North and West Branch railroad track, about four miles from Shickshinney. The body was lying in the snow, and the supposition is that he was killed by a bear or frozen to death. The tracks of a bear were plainly seen and the man's clothing and person and the snow in the vicinity where he was found bore evidence of a struggle as if between the man and the animal. The Coroner has been notified.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

A Confederate Eye-Witness Describes the Evacuation of the City.

(Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Dec. 21.)

One of the largest audiences that we have ever seen at a lecture in Augusta gathered at the First Baptist Church last evening, and all those present were amply repaid for their attendance. Dr. J. L. Burrows, of Norfolk, Va., the lecturer of the evening, is an exceedingly pleasant speaker. His description of the evacuation of Richmond was a vivid picture of word painting, and, coming from an eye-witness and a close observer, carried with it an added interest. Never have we heard the story of those three eventful days in April, 1865, better told. All those who heard him have a better idea of the terrible suspense of the citizens of Richmond when the Confederates were going out and the Federals were coming.

Dr. Burrows began his lecture by stating that Richmond was never captured, but was abandoned. Never a dwelling or a stable in Richmond was struck by the enemy's shot or shell, and not a Federal soldier entered it, save as a prisoner of war, until the remnant of those who had defended it for four long years were miles away. He gave a comprehensive description of the defense of Richmond, natural and artificial. The natural defenses were so great, and they were so well backed up that the people of the city felt tolerably secure, and regarded it as the safest place in the Confederacy. Since the war he had seen people who foresaw years before how it was going to result, but it was a little strange that the end caught these very people with their pockets full of Confederate bonds and notes. They must have been very patriotic people. He was free to say that he never expected the cause to fail. These far-sighted people reminded him of the story of the old woman who screamed out when her little grandson told her that the turkey had eaten up the gray colt, "I told you so."

In the last days of March, 1865, people were living on rye or potato coffee, on meal at $75 a bushel, and occasional biscuit, for flour was $500 a barrel, on potatoes at $10 a peck and other articles equally high, but money, fiat money, was plentiful, although provisions were scarce. The people submitted cheerfully to it all becaused they believed that eventually the cause would succeed. Everybody had become so used to the noise of the big guns that they didn't mind it. The first day of April, 1865, was Saturday and on the Sunday which followed the few church bells that were left—the others had been cast into cannon—called the people to prayer. President Davis was in his pew at St. Paul's Church when a soldier walked down the aisle and handed him a note. That note was from Gen. Lee, stating that the line had been broken through and the city must be evacuated.

He then went on to describe the evacuation of the city that Sunday night and Monday morning by the Confederate Government and troops, the burning of the tobacco warehouse, the pouring of the whisky in the gutters so as to keep it out of the way of the Federal soldiers, the blowing up of powder magazines and gunboats, the spread of the flames, the plundering of stores by penitentiary convicts, and the other scenes that attended the giving up of the Confederate capital by the one side and the taking possession of it by the other. The first troops to march into the city after the Stars and Stripes had been hoisted over the capital by a small squad of cavalry were General Weitzel's division of negro troops. They marched in perfect order, although the officers were evidently nervous. It was the sublime perfection of discipline. After the Federal troops took possession order was restored and maintained.

Closing his lecture, Dr. Burrows said he believed it would be generally admitted that it was better that slavery should be abolished, and that the union of all the States should be preserved. When the war commenced he either had to be a rebel to his own State or to the Federal Government, so he went with his own people, preferring to be hanged with them if he had to be hanged.

Lovliest Among the Lovely
is she who renews or preserves the beauty of her teeth with SOZODONT, confessedly the most effective preparation for them. Volumes of evidence might be adduced in support of its claims to public confidence, as a means of invigorating the teeth and rendering them pure, glistening and spotless, and not less satisfactorily proven, is its balmy influence upon the breath. Ask for genuine SOZODONT, and accept no cheap substitute.

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"PERUNA is the purest, most prompt and most efficient medicine known to man."
"PERUNA is the best appetizer, purest tonic, finest invigorator of the body and mind."
For Piles, Diarrhœa, or Kidneys, take

Single Bottle $1, 6 for $5

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.
MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.
MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly
JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Office of the Pittsburgh Post, }
Wednesday, January 2, 1883. {

The new year brought no improvement to the local money and stock markets, but as nobody expected a change for the better at once, there is no disappointment. The weather had considerable to do with the dullness to-day. The conditions are favorable for a brisk demand for money as soon as the community settle down to business. The curtailment of production for some time past, and light stocks of merchandise in the hands of retailers, must improve the demand and strengthen prices. The exchanges to-day were $2,557,593 25.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	57⅞	58⅛
Reading R. R.	27 9-16	27⅝
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	10⅝	10⅞
Lehigh Valley	70¾	71¼
United Co.'s, N. J.	194	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	39	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	124	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	121	....
N. Pacific com	25⅛	25¼
N. Pacific pref	52⅜	52½
Lehigh Nav	44⅜	44½
Philadelphia & Erie	19	....
N. Central R. W.†	57	....

†Ex. interest.

New York Money Market.

New York, January 2.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent.; closed at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 481¾; demand 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments weaker.

3 per cents	100	4s coupons‖	123⅝
4½s coupon	114⅛	Pacific 6s '95	128

STOCKS.

Railways stronger; West Shore 5's rose to 67.

State bonds steady.

Shares speculation opened excited and lower. In the first fifteen minutes the market was ragged and a few stocks were subjected to sharp raids. Lackawanna was forced down 1 per cent., to 115¾; Missouri Pacific ⅞, to 86¾, and Union Pacific 2, to 69¼. Oregon Trans-Continental, after opening at 29⅜, against 30¼ at the close on Monday, advanced rapidly to 31 and as quickly returned to 29⅛. Northern Pacific was strongly supported, ranging between 23¾ and 25¾ for common, and 51½ to 22½ for preferred. Lackawanna was weaker on the report of Commissioner Fink's order compelling the trunk lines of western connecting roads to charge that company full local rates would go into effect to-morrow.

Before midday the market became steady, but later, when announced that the Iowa roads had decided to maintain the rates for thirty days and that efforts would be made to have the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy join the tripartite agreement, prices moved up ⅛ to 2½ per cent., the latter on Northwest preferred.

The market closed strong at a slight reaction. As compared with Monday's closing, prices were ⅛ to 2⅜ higher. In specialties, New York and New England broke 5½ per cent. on the appointment of a Receiver. St. Louis and Pittsburgh preferred rose 1¼, to 34½.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 326,000 shares as follows: Lackawanna, 57,000; Erie, 12,000; Lake Erie, 29,000; Louisville and Nashville, 12,000; Missouri Pacific, 16,000; Northwestern, 7,000; St. Paul, 26,000; Union Pacific, 51,000; Western Union, 9,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 42,000; Northern Pacific, 18,000; New York and New England, 5,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st‡	111¼	L. & N.	43⅜
Erie 2ds	90¼	L. N. & A.	31
Lehigh & Wilkes	104	M. & C. 1st pref	10
La. consols	74¾	Do 2nd	5
Missouri 6s‡	103½	M. & Charleston	33½
St. Joseph‡	110	Michigan Central	87¾
St. P. & S. C.	114¾	M. & St. L.	17¼
Tennessee 6s	37½	Do preferred	34½
Do new	37½	Missouri Pacific	88⅜
Tex. Pac. L. G.	44⅝	M. & O.	9½
Do Rio G. div	71¼	M. & E.	122
Union 1st‡	114	N. & Chat	52
Land Grants	108⅝	N. J. Central	85
Sinking Funds*	117¾	Nor. & W. pref	39¼
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	25⅛
Do consols ex	36	Do preferred	52⅜
Do deferred*	10	Northwestern	117⅛
Adams Express	128	Do preferred	145
Allegheny Central	12	N. Y. Central	12⅝
A. & T. Haut	44	Ohio Central	2⅝
Do preferred	82	O. & M.	22
American Express	91	Do preferred	90
B., C. R. & N.	80	Ontario & West	16¼
Canada Southern	50⅞	Oregon & Trans-C	31½
Central Pacific	64	Pacific Mail	41⅝
C. & O.	14¼	Panama	98
Do 1st preferred	25¼	P., D. & E.	13⅛
Do 2d preferred	16½	Pittsburgh	38⅛
C. & A.	133	Pullman	133½
Do preferred	145	Reading	55⅝
C., B. & Q.	20⅜	Rock Island	16⅜
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	St. L. & S. F.	22
C. St. L. & P.	11¼	Do preferred	40
Do preferred	34¼	Do 1st preferred	87
C. S. & C.	35	St. Paul	93⅜
C. & C.	65	Do preferred	116½
Del. & Hudson	105	St. P., M. & M.	95
Del. & Lack	16⅞	St. P. & Omaha	33⅜
Denver & Rio G	24⅛	Do preferred	93⅜
Erie	27⅛	Texas Pacific	17¼
Do preferred	79	Union Pacific	71⅛
East Tennessee	5¾	U. S. Express	56
Do preferred	11⅛	W., St. L. & P.	18¼
Ft. Wayne	133	Do preferred	30⅛
H. & St. Jo	38⅛	Fargo†	107
Do preferred*	88⅝	Western Union	74⅝
Harlem	191	Homestake	10⅝
H. & Texas	45	Iron Silver	200
Illinois Central	31⅛	Ontario	29
Ind., B. & W.	17	Quicksilver	5½
K. & Texas	21⅜	Do preferred	25
L. E. & W	18	Sutro	16
Lake Shore†	95⅝		

*Asked. †Ex-div. ‡Ex. interest. ‖Ex coupon.

MINING STOCKS.

In the mining market Little Chief was strong at 59, in view of the dividend of 100 just declared. Green Mountain was firm and in demand at 175. Harlem was weak, selling as low as 12. Sierra Nevada unchanged at 390. Chrysolite weaker at 110. Bodie 120. Sonora Consolidated sold down to 9. Consolidated Virginia firm at 30. Sierra Grande unchanged at 64. Iron Silver quiet at 205.

Boston Stocks.

Boston, January 2.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	139	B. H. & E. 4½s	111
Calumet & H.	239	N. Y. & E. 7s	94
Copper Falls	1	A. & T. R. R.	78⅛
Franklin	8½	B. & A.	176
Pewabic	1⅛	B. & M.	160
Quincy	46	C. B. & Q.	20⅝
Silver Islet	2	C. S. & C.	16
F. & Pere. M. pref	99	Eastern R. R.	38
Huron	1⅛	F. & Pere M.	29
Water Power	2⅞	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	17¾
Boston Land	5⅝	N. Y. & N. E.	14
A. & T. L. G. 7s	15¼		

San Francisco Stocks.

San Francisco, January 2.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alto	1⅛	Mt. Diablo	2
Best & B.	1⅛	Navajo	2½
Bodie Cons	1⅜	Northern Belle	65
California	10	Ophir	3¾
Chollar	2⅝	Potosi	1⅛
Consolidated Va.	30	Savage	1½
Eureka Cons	2⅛	Sierra Nevada	3⅛
Gould & C.	1⅜	Union Cons	2⅝
Hale & N.	2⅜	Utah	1½
Mexican	2	Yellow Jacket	2⅜

Foreign Markets.

London, January 2.—Consols 100 15-16; Illinois Central, 36½; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 116; Erie, 27⅜; Reading, 28⅜. Refined petroleum, 7¼@7⅜s. Linseed oil, 19s@19s 15d.

Paris, January 2.—Rentes, 75f 32½c.

Antwerp, January 2.—Refined petroleum, 22⅛s.

Liverpool, January 2.—Cotton in good demand; middling upland, 5 15-16s; Orleans, 6⅛s; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,600 bales. Prime mess pork, 65s. American lard 45s 6d. Fine American cheese, 62s for colored; 65s for white. Bacon—long clear 38s 6d. Stocks—Beef—1,550 tierces; pork, 2,300 barrels; bacon, 17,000 boxes; hams, 1,450 boxes; shoulders, 950 boxes; cheese, 115,500 boxes; butter, 17,250 packages; lard, 3,150 tierces.

STATE OF TRADE.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post, }
Wednesday, January 2, 1883. {

The rain of yesterday was succeeded by a regular blizzard to-day, which restricted the volume of business. Still, trade, especially in produce was larger than expected, and was an encouraging beginning for the new year. Butter and eggs are firm, with small stocks of choice qualities. Grain is described as demoralized, with a wide range of prices according to quality and condition. Flour is quiet and steady. The same may be said of groceries. Wholesale prices of the leading commodites are given below.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 25@7 50 winter wheat patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family, (choice red winter), $5 75@6 00; XX family, (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers', (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25; XX bakers', (Wisconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 70@75c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $7 25@7 50 per barrel; fancy, $8 00@8 25. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25 buckwheat, $4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10.

CORN—Old mixed shelled 57@58c; old yellow shelled 61@62c; high mixed 60@61c; new mixed 51@54c; new dry H. H. 58@62c.

OATS—Prime, 40@41c; rejected white, good, 39@40c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—We quote Western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; Western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 25@15 50 per ton; middlings, $17 00@22 00; chopped feed, $25 00@26 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $9 50@10 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, $10 00@12 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote common at $1 50@2 50 good sound stock $2 50@3 00; choice stock $3 00, $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 30@2 40 per bushel; prime marrowfats $3 00@3 25 per bushel; prime navies $2 50@2 60; Limas 5½@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 30@31c; prime 18@20c: common to mediums 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38c ⅌ ℔.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7½c. green short 6@6½c, Tennessee red tip, self-working 7c; Illinois do. 5½@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 12½@13½c; quarters, 5@7c; peaches halves, 6@7c; peeled, 9½@10c; cherries, 17@18c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 29@30c; pickled 18@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 75@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@4 00; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do. $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, $6 00@7 00; Valencia do. cases, $10 00@12 00; lemons, $3 50@4 50; bananas, $2 00@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrell $1 50@1 75.

POTATOES—On track 45@50c; from store 50@55c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 50@4 75 per bbl; Southern, $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old 50@60c per pair; spring 35@50c per pair; dressed 12@12½c per ℔. Turkeys 16 to 18c per lb. Geese 65 to 75c each. Ducks 13@15c per lb.

GAME—Ducks, $2 50@3 50 per doz; snipe, $3 25 per doz; pheasants, $4 00@4 50 per doz; choice quails, $1 25@1 10 per doz; rabbits, 20@25c per pair; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per doz; wild turkeys, $1 50@2 50 each; venison saddles, 18@20c per ℔; whole deer, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6@6½c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per pound; pop corn 4c per pound.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 50@3 60 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@22c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8½c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New 75@85c per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; blue-grass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; Dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1½c; all wool, 1¼@1½c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Do assort'd papers	5¾
Fancy Rio	14¾@15½	Do do ¼ papers	6
Choice Rio	@14	Salsoda, in kegs	1¾
Prime Rio	12½@13½	*Fruit Cans.*	
Good Rio	11½@	Per gross	$4 50@4 75
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices (whole.)*	
Java	20 @25	Cloves	18@
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	9@
In papers	16⅛@17¼	Cassia	10@
In bulk	14⅛@18¾	Pepper	16@17
Lower grades	12 @13½	Nutmeg	65@70
Java in pa'rs	21 @23	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Java in bulk	22 @26	Choice new	58@
Sugar.		Strictly prime	56@
Standard A	8 @	*Candles*	
Palace A	7¾@	Stor, full w'gt	14 @
Windsor A	7¾@	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7⅝@	Mould, ⅌ set	@
Refined yel'w	6⅜@ 7⅜	*Salt.*	
Granulated	8⅞@	No. 1 ⅌ bbl	$1 10
Crushed	9 @	Extra	1 00
Cut loaf	9 @	Dairy	1 40
Powdered	9 @	Coarse Cyst, Salt	1 25
Syrups.		*Starch.*	
Choice Maple	33@	Gloss	6¼@8¼
Prime do	32@	Corn	7⅛@9
Choice sugar sr'p	38@40	*Rice.*	
Prime do do	36@	Louisiana	6 @6½
Good do do	35@	Carolina	6 @7
Blackstrap mo'las	20@22	Head rice	7½@7¾
Soda.			
Bi. Carb, in kegs	3¾		

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 15	Li.,s beans, 2℔, best	$1 00
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 50@1 60	String do do	75
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2 ℔	1 10
Pineapples	1 50@1 75	Greengage	1 20
Standard peaches	2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 ℔ ⅌ doz	2 85
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	90@1 00
Winslow's corn	1 30	Salmon, 1 ℔	1 45@1 55
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 00
McMurray's do	1 35		
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 00	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 75	Smyrna figs	15@18 c
Muscatels do	2 15	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia do	7¾c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Old Sultanas	12 c	Tapioco	5½c
New do	14 c	Brazil nuts	10 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ⅌ box	$4 00
Currants	5½@6½c	Cocoanuts ⅌ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6@6½c	Lemon peel ⅌ ℔	17 c
Almonds Lan'doc	25	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ⅌ ℔	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	7 00

Provisions.

	Canvass or Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 13 ℔s and over	12½c
Do do do 14 to 18 ℔s	13 c
Do do do 14 ℔s and under	13½c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	8¾c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10½c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	14½c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	17¼c
Do do do all flats	14¼c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Short clear sides	10 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$16 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	16 00
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9½c
Do half bbls	10 c
Do in buckets	10⅜c
Do in tubs	10⅛c
Do 3 ℔ tin pails, 60 ℔s in case	11¼c
Do 5 ℔ " " "	11⅛c
Do 10 ℔ " " "	10⅞c
Extra lard oil	70 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$17 00@	
Extra No. 1 shore do	16 00@	
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@	
No. 2 large bay	13 00@	
No. 2 medium do	12 00@	
No. 3 large do	12 00@	
No. 3 medium	11 00@	
No. 3 small	9 00@	
Split Labrador herring	8 00@	
Split shore do	7 00@	
Round do	5 75@	
White fish, ⅌ half bbl., 100	7 00@	
Lake trout, ⅌ 100	5 50@	
Lake pickerel, ⅌ 100	4 50@	
Lake herring, ⅌ 100	2 50@	3 00
George's codfish	6 00@	9 00
Medium do	4 25@	
Boneless codfish	5 00@	
Halibut (smoked)	15@	
No. 1 herring, ⅌ box	35@	
Smoked bloater, ⅌ box	1 10@	1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@	
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@	
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ⅌ case	12 00@	
Sardines, French, ½'s, ⅌ case	19 00@	
Codfish balls, 2 ℔ cans	2 40@	

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, light, 24@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@23½c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow @7c

OIL MARKETS.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post, }
Wednesday, January 2, 1883. {

Opening	$1 13¼	Lowest	$1 13
Highest	1 14⅝	Close	1 14⅝

(By Telegraph.)

Titusville, January 2.—Opening at $1 13¾; highest, $1 14¾; lowest, $1 12⅞; closed at $1 14⅝; shipments, 42,182 barrels.

Oil City, January 2.—Petroleum opened at $1 13¾; highest, $1 14¾; lowest $1 12⅝; closed at $1 14⅝; sales, 2,056,000 barrels; clearances December 31st, 65,282,000 barrels; runs, December 29th and 30th 126,177 barrels; shipments, 50,502 barrels.

Bradford, January 2.—Crude oil firmer; no runs reported; total shipments Monday, 86,644 barrels; charters, 88,413 barrels; clearances, 4,856,000 barrels. United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1 13⅞ closed at $1 14⅝c; highest price, $1 14¾; lowest, $1 12⅞.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—January 2.—Amount of grain in store December 31: Wheat, 11,800,000 bushels; corn, 2,581,000 bushels; oats, 1,481,000 bushels; rye, 1,592,000 bushels; barley, 365,000 bushels; total, all kinds, 17,819,000 bushels; same time last year, 10,453,000 bushels.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—Active but lower; opened easier, declined ⅜c, rallied ⅞c, receded again and closed ⅞@1c under Monday; sales ranged: January 93⅛@94⅛c; closed at 93⅞c; February 94⅝@95⅜c; closed at 94⅞c; March 1¼c over February; May $1 01⅞@1 02¾; closed at $1 01⅞.

Corn—In fair demand, unsettled and irregular; early January advanced 2½c and active; May declined 1¼c under opening figures, then rallied ¼@2⅛c, and closed ⅛c higher; January ¼c lower than February Monday; cash 54⅛@56⅛c; closed at 56c; January 53⅛@56⅛c; closed at 56⅛c; February 53⅞@55⅞c, closed at 55c; May 57⅞@59⅞c; closed at 58⅞c; June ⅜c under May.

Oats—In fair demand; opened ¼@⅜c higher, declined ⅜@⅝c, reacted and closed a shade better; cash 32⅛@32⅜c; closed at 32⅛@32⅜c; January 32⅛@33⅛c; closed at 32⅞c; February 32⅞@33⅜c; closed at 33⅛c; March 33⅝c; May 37@37⅞c; closed at 37⅛c.

Rye—Easier at 58⅛c.

Barley—Quiet at 61½c.

Flaxseed—Quiet at $1 39@1 40.

Pork—Opened 5@7½c higher; advanced 15@20c additional, weakened and declined 20@25c, rallied slightly and closed steady; cash, $14 12½@14 25; January, $14 22½@14 30, closed at $14 30; February, $14 35@14 60, closed at $14 42½@14 45; March $14 52½@14 77½, closed at 14 57½@14 60; May, $14 90@15 10, closed at $14 95@14 97½.

Lard—Irregular and fairly active; opened 10@12½c higher, receded again, but improved slightly again toward the close; cash 8.75@8.80c; January, 8.80@8.87½c, closed at 8.80@8.82½c; February, 8.87½@9.00c, closed at 8.95c; March, 9.05@9.07½c; April, 9.25c; May, 9.25@9.40c, closed at 9.30@9.32½c.

Bulkmeats—Fair demand; shoulders, 6.10c; short rib, 7.40c; short clear, 7.70c.

Butter—Quiet and unchanged.

Eggs—Quiet at 25c.

Receipts—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 131,000 bushels; corn, 255,000 bushels; oats, 122,000 bushels; rye, 21,000 barley, 31,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; rye, 3,900 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

Wheat—Sales of 800,000 bushels; January advanced ⅛c.

Corn—Sales of 300,000 bushels; January and February advanced ⅛c; May ⅜c.

Oats—Sales of 105,000 bushels; February advanced ⅛c; May ⅛c.

Pork—Sales of 25,000 barrels; January declined 2½c; March 5c.

Lard—Sales of 750 tierces; February advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—January 2.—Flour dull; receipts 33,000 barrels; exports 8,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 80@3 39; common to good $3 35@3 85; good to choice $3 80@6 25. Wheat—Spot lots ½@1c lower; options opened 1¼c lower, later recovered ⅛@⅜c, closing steady; receipts 41,000 bushels; exports 6,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 07; hard No. 1 Duluth $1 18; ungraded red 81½c@$1 13; No. 2 red $1 19⅛@1 12⅜; No. 2 red January sales of 1,048,000 bushels at $1 09⅞@1 10⅞, closing at $1 09⅞; February sales of 2,225,000 bushels at $1 11⅛@1 12⅞, closing at $1 11⅝; March, sales of 672,000 bushels at $1 13⅛@1 14⅞, closing at $1 13⅝; April, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 15¼@1 16⅜, closing at $1 15⅝; May, sales of 1,512,000 bushels at $1 17⅛@1 18⅝, closing at $1 17⅛. Corn—Spot lots quiet and steady; options ⅜@⅝c lower afterward advanced ⅜c, closing strong; receipts, 45,000 bushels; exports, 5,000 bushels; ungraded 48@65c; No. 3 58½c; No. 2 63⅛@65⅛c; No. 2 white 70@71c; No. 2 January 63⅛@64⅛c, closing at 64⅛c; February 64⅝@65⅜c, closing at 65⅛c; March 66⅛c; May 66⅝@67⅝c, closing at 67⅝c. Oats opened ¼@⅜c lower, later advanced ⅜@½c, closing steady; receipts 113,000 bushels; exports 1,400 bushels; western mixed 39⅛@41c; white western 41@44c. Hay quiet and weak at 50c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Spot quiet and steady; options 5@10 points higher; sales 250 bags Rio, No. 7, January at 10.80c; 2,700 bags February at 10.90@10.95c; 15,250 bags March at 11.00@11.05c; 6,750 do April at 11.15@11.20c; 7,250 do May at 11.20@11.25c; 1,750 do June at 11.25c; 2,000 do July at 11.30c. Sugar lower; fair to good refining 6@6⅛c; refined quiet; cut loaf and crushed 8⅝@8¾c; powdered 8⅛@8⅜c; granulated 7⅞c. Molasses quiet. Rice—demand fair and market firm. Petroleum firm; United $1 14⅜; refined 9⅛c. Tallow quiet and steady. Rosin unchanged. Eggs—Western fresh dull and lower at 26@28c. Pork quiet and firm; new mess pork $14 87½@15 25. Lard higher; prime steam 9.15@9.25c; January 9.40@9.16c; February 9.18@9.26c; March 9.25c; April 9.39@9.40c; May 9.45@9.50c. Butter firm for fine grades. Cheese—demand fair and market firm. Lead firm; common 3.70c. Others unchanged.

BALTIMORE—January 2.—Flour steady and quiet; western super, $3 00@3 50; extra, $3 75@4 75; family, $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western lower and closing dull; No. 2 western winter red spot and January, $1 05⅛@1 06; February, $1 08⅛@1 08⅜; March, $1 10⅜@1 11; May, $1 14⅝@1 15⅜. Corn—Western lower and quiet; western mixed spot 58@58⅛c; January, 58⅛@58⅜c; February, 59⅞@60⅛c; May 62c bid. Oats firm and quiet; western white, 40@42c; mixed, 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye steady at 73@75c. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13 00@15 00. Provisions quiet; mess pork, $15 50; bulkmeats and shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7@8⅛c; bacon shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9½c; hams, 14½@15c. Lard—Refined, 10c. Butter dull; western packed, 10@22c; creamery, 25@35c. Eggs lower; fresh at 27c; pickled at 19@21c. Petroleum nominal; refined 9@9⅛c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11¼@12⅛c. Sugar quiet.

MILWAUKEE—January 2.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee hard $1 03½c; No. 2 Milwaukee 93⅜c; January 93⅜c; February 94⅜c; March 95⅜c; May $1 01⅞. Corn inactive; No. 2, 55½c. Oats easier; No. 2 32c. Rye easier; No. 1, 61½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring cash 61c. Provisions higher; mess pork $14 25 cash and January; $14 45 February. Lard—Prime steam 8.82½c cash and January; 8.95c February. Live hogs firm at $5 00@5 60; dressed hogs firm at $6 25@6 65. Cheese quiet. Eggs dull. Butter dull. Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat 42,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 17,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; barley 20,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—January 2.—Wheat—Demand light but holders firm; No. 1 white nominally $1 03; No. 2 do 93c; No. 2 red spot 99½c@1 00⅛; January 99⅝c; February $1 01⅞; March $1 03⅜; May $1 07⅜. Corn in good demand but prices a shade higher; high mixed 54c; No. 2 spot and January 51⅜c bid; May 58⅜c; no grade 44@45c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 spot and January, 32c; May 37c rejected 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 bushels; oats, 14,000. Shipments—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI — January 2.—Flour quiet; family $4 50@4 85; fancy $5 00@5 60. Wheat dull at $1 02@1 03 spot; $1 03¼ January; $1 05⅜ February. Corn easier; No. 3 mixed 47c. Oats quiet at 33½@34c. Rye steady at 62@63c. Barley strong; extra No. 3 fall 63@65c. Pork quiet and firm at $14 50. Lard in good demand at 8.60c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib 7⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7c: clear rib 8⅛c; clear 8⅜c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Butter quiet; prime Ohio creamery 35c; choice dairy 22c. Linseed oil steady at 55@56c.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 300 head; all good grades firm and wanted; common stuff slow; exporters $6 30@6 60; good to choice $5 75@6 00; light to fair $5 00@5 50; common to medium $4 40@4 75; Colorado steers $4 25@5 50; cows and heifers $3 50@4 60; stockers and feeders $3 50@4 25; Texans $3 50@5 00.

BALTIMORE—December 31.—Beef cattle slow; quality averaged better and values unchanged; very best 5⅝@6½c; first quality 4½@5½c; medium 3⅝@4½c; ordinary 3½@4¼; most sales from 4½ to 5⅜c; receipts, 856 head; sales 661 head.

Swine—In fair supply with only a moderate demand; receipts, 4,871 head; quotations 7@8c.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,270 head; quotations for sheep 3@5⅜c; lambs 3½@5⅜c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post, }
Wednesday, January 2, 1884. {

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish The Post the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—The run of cattle is light and selling on arrival at an advance of 15 to 20 cents on all grades:

1,400 to 1,600 ℔s. if here	$6 25@6 75
1,200 to 1,300 ℔s.	5 25@5 75
1,00 to 1,100 ℔s.	4 25@5 00
Bulls and cows	3 00@5 00

Hogs—Receipts light; market active.

Philadelphias	$6 20@6 40
Best Yorkers	5 75@5 85
Common to fair Yorkers	5 50@5 65
Roughs	4 00@6 00

Sheep—Supply light and market only fair at following prices:

Extra 100 to 110 lbs.	$5 00@5 25
Good 90 to 95 lbs.	4 50@4 75
Fair 80 to 85 lbs.	4 00@4 25
Common 65 to 75 lbs.	2 50@3 00
Lambs	4 50@5 75

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

Office of the Pittsburgh Post }
Monday, December 31, 1883. {

This has been an unusually dull market day. The supply was almost unlimited, but the demand was comparatively light. Prices were about the same as last week, choice cornfed steers sold a m 7¼c, good prime from 6 to 7c. Bulls and dry cows 4½ to 6c.

Name.	*Where From.*	*Number.*
F. Hector & Co.	Ohio	20
T. C. Dellenbough	Ohio	20
Charles Zoller	Penn	40
Thos. Denniston	Penn	9
H. Hirsch & Co.	Chicago	35
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	127
A. From	Chicago	54
A. Lowenstein	Chicago	22
L. Reisentine	Chicago	23
J. Lobman		22
F. Spindler	Ohio	75
S. Trauerman	Ill	34
L. Reisenstine	Ill	19
Arnold & Co.	Penn	59
E. Wolf & Co.	Penn	40
Negly & Smith	Penn	70
Arnold & Bro	Penn	15
A. Greenawalt	Penn	40

SHEEP AND LAMBS

are dull. The supply was limited and there was no demand whatever. A few choice lots were sold at 4 to 4½c.

HOGS

were also very dull. The warm weather seems to depress the market. The supply was much greater than the demand. Sales ranged from 5¼ to 6c.

CHICAGO—January 2.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, none; market stronger and 10c higher; packing, $5@5 50; packing and shipping, $5 60@6 00; light, $4 90@5 70; skips, $3 00@4 80.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, none; market strong; exports, $6 00@6 60; good to choice shipping, $5 60@6 00; common to medium $4 25@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, none; market firm; inferior to fair, $3 25@3 75 per cwt.; medium to good, $4 00@4 25; choice to extra, $4 50@5 25.

NEW YORK—January 2.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,200 head, market very slow and steady; clearances not made; poor to prime steers $5 00@6 75 per cwt; extra and fancy $7 00@7 50; exporters bought 200 head good to prime steers at $6 50@6 75 and paid $7 50 for choice.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,580 head, market dull; no prospect for clearance; sheep sold at $4 00@5 75, lambs $5 25@7 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 827 head; market quiet and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY—January 2.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market quiet and steady; native steers of 1,200 to 1,500 pounds $5 00@5 75; cows $3 75@4 00; stockers and feeders $3 60@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300 head; market firmer and 10@15c higher; sales at $5 20@5 65; mainly $5 40@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI—January 2.—Live hogs easier; common and light, $4 25@5 65; packing and butchers', $5 60@5 80; receipts 5,500 head; shipments 3,400 head.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

A little more firmness prevails for the better makes, but inferior irons can be had at concessions. The quotations are, $20 50 to $21 for No. 1; $17 50 to $18 for gray forge; Bessemer is held at $20 50; Spiegeleisen at $29 25, with offers at 50c less. Steel rails are sold at $35, with offers in hand at $34. Old rails are held at $23 50, with offers at $22 75. Doubleheads are held at $25, with offers at $24 and $24 50. There are more inquiries in hand than there were two or three weeks ago, and this fact is considered to indicate a fairly active January but the extent of this activity will, to a great extent, be decided by the acceptance of buyers' offers.

NEW YORK.

Nothing has transpired having a tendency to change the appearance of the market for American pig. Fair sized orders for stock deliverable the first quarter of the year still reported by furnace agents; but the buying is such as to suggest that consumers, as a rule, are following the most conservative course. Furnace men claim that the outlook is favorable for marketing the bulk of the output of works now in operation; and even those who seem anxious to freeze out smaller concerns in order to start up more of their own furnaces, talk as though $20 for No. 1 X foundry will be "hard pan," providing consumption does not fall below what there seems good reason to reckon upon. Most of the business reported is at $20@20 50 for No. 1 X and $19@19 50 for No. 2 X; but in some cases 50c to $1 over these prices is said to have been obtained. Grey forge about $17@18 at tidewater.

Pork Packing.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin* says: The following table exhibits the number of hogs estimed packed from October 29 to date in this city, as compared with the returns of the previous years:

1883	1,443,000	1881	1,468,000
1882	1,480,000		

Packers were slow to take hold, but shippers purchased their fully supply proportionately. Sales ranged at $4 75@6 10, according to quality, with the bulk of the sales at $5 20@5 75 for fair to good lots. The market closed with about 20,000 hogs in the pens unsold. At other large Western packing points the supply of hogs is moderate and the quality fair.

British Grain Trade.

London, December 31.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Foggy weather caused a material loss in the condition of grain marketed here, but there was no actual change in values. Trade in foreign wheat offstands was quite retail in character. Barley is quiet. Flour is dull. Maize is cheaper. Mixed American brought 27s ex-ship. Eight wheat cargoes arrived, two were withdrawn and three remained. Sales of English wheat for the week, 56,819 quarters at 39s a quarter, against 43,510 quarters at 40s 11d the corresponding week last year.

Cotton Markets.

New York, January 2.—Cotton quiet; futures barely steady; January 10.55c; February 10.77c; March 10.93c; April 10.08c; May 11.22c; June 11.37c; July 11.48c; August 11.57c; September 11.20c; October 10.82c.

Galveston, January 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10c; low middling, 9 11-16c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 355 bales; stock, 117,480 bales.

New Orleans, January 2.—Cotton firm; middling 10 3-16c; low middling, 9 13-16c; good ordinary 9 7-16c; net receipts, 9,206 bales; gross, 9,213 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 482,215 bales.

St. Louis, January 2.—Cotton firm; middling 10c; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts since Saturday, 7,250 bales; shipments, 4,800 bales; stock, 63,500 bales.

Louisville, January 2.—Cotton firm at 10c.

Memphis, January 2.—Cotton firm at 10½c; receipts 1,416 bales; shipments, 2,585 bales; stock, 118,265 bales; sales, 5,700 bales.

Cincinnati, January 2.—Cotton strong and higher at 10c.

Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 2.—Exports of domestic cotton goods for the past week were 4,984 packages against 1,393 packages the same week last year Total exports for the year 167,954 packages against 161,206 in 1882 and 101,220 in 1881.

Wool Market.

New York, January 2.—Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 10@28c; Texas 14@27c.

Leather Market.

New York, January 2.—Leather quiet and firm; hemlock sole 21½@25c.

A STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE.

Death of Postmistress Johns—Applicants for Her Place.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

Uniontown, Pa., January 2.—Miss Marietta Johns, postmistress here, died this morning, after a protracted illness. She was the daughter of the late Peter A. Johns, who was appointed postmaster about 1870 by President Grant. At his death, in 1876, the deceased, who had been his assistant for a number of years, succeeded him, and had since held the position. She was a popular, attentive and obliging official, and the patrons of the postoffice will learn with regret of her demise.

There will of course be forthwith a lively contest for the succession. But State Treasurer Baily will name the postmaster. Don't let that be forgotten. He named Miss Johns, and his affiliation with the ring entitles him to name her successor; also to run the Republican politics of his own county, which he does to his own taste. Mr. Baily will probably select a gentleman in Harrisburg to fill the vacancy. But there are two candidates here: O. J. Sturgis, editor of the *Republican Standard*, and C. H. Rush. The latter, however, it is stated, is but a figure-head for the dark horse in Harrisburg.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents disease, and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

mth—TuRk 5-8pW

THE SALEM TRAGEDY.

Facts Showing That Old Man Griffith Was Murdered by His Son.

Salem, O., January 2.—There is much excitement over the death of Griffith. There is little doubt it was a parricide. The horse borrowed by the son, Stanley, to come to town has been found, but the boy is missing. Father and son had trouble yesterday about farm work. The old man wanted the assistance of his son, who bears a hard reputation. The young man left the house in anger, taking a revolver. Shortly afterward the father started to find him, and presently neighbors heard a shot, but supposed it was a gun fired by a hunter.

A little later Stanley went to a neighbor and said his father had committed suicide, and borrowed a horse to go for a doctor. The elder Griffith's body was found in the wood, a bullet hole in the left breast. Tracks indicate a desperate struggle.

DIED.

CONVERSE—At Los Angeles, California, Monday evening, December **24, 1883,** James Blanchard Converse, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

MAY—On Monday night, December **31, 1883,** at **11:30** o'clock, Susana May, mother-in-law of Joseph Vogel, Sr., aged ninety years.

CASKEY—On Tuesday, January **1, 1884,** Willie B., youngest child of Wm. J. and Lizzie E. Caskey, aged two years, two months and ten days.

DOUTHETT—On Tuesday, January **1, 1884,** at **4** A. M., ex-County Superintendent, A. T. Douthett, at his residence in Elizabeth.

WHITTEN—On Wednesday, January **2, 1884,** at **9:45** P. M., at the residence of her sister Mrs. Eliza W. Banks, No. **36** Palo Alto street, Allegheny, Mary Whitten.

EGAN—On Wednesday, December **26, 1883** at **11** o'clock, P. M., Lizzie, daughter of Michael and Mary Egan, aged five years and seven months.

DONOVAN—At the family residence, No. **27** Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, on Wednesday, December **26, 1883,** at **6:20** A. M., Patrick Donovan, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

WOOD—At the residence of her husband, McKeesport, Pa., on Tuesday, December **25, 1883,** at **8** P. M., Gilberta Kline, wife of Thos. D. Wood, in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

CORNMAN—At the residence of her sister, Mrs C. Butler, **141** Centre avenue, at **9:40** P. M., December **26, 1883,** Annie K. Cornman, relict of Dr. D. Cornman.

CURRAN—On Thursday, December **27, 1883,** at **3:30** o'clock P. M., Manas Curran, aged sixty-three years.

CAMPE—Friday morning, December **28, 1883,** of membraneous croup, Elmer Emil, oldest son of Robert H. and the late Mary K. Campe, in the sixth year of his age.

POLLITT—On Friday morning, December **28, 1883,** at **5** o'clock, Amelia Pollitt, daughter of John H. and Margaret Pollitt, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

BLATTENBERGER—Thursday morning, December **27, 1883,** at **10:30,** P. O. Blattenberger, aged twenty-nine years.

CARR—Saturday morning, December **29, 1883,** at **3** o'clock, Hugh Carr, aged **78** years.

SHUFF—John C. Shuff, in his sixty-fourth year, at **8** o'clock Saturday evening.

EDWARDS—On Monday morning, December **31, 1883,** at **8** o'clock, Wm. Edwards, in the sixty-first year of his age.

ROTZLER—On Monday morning, December **31, 1883,** at **9** o'clock, Otto Rotzler, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

WATSON—On Monday evening, December **31, 1883,** at **11** o'clock, Hannah M. Watson, aged thirty-eight years, ten months and twenty-five days.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

DR. SADLER
OCULIST & AURIST,
256 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
EYE AND EAR
All diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Specialties. Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Polypus, and Catarrh successfully treated. Speculcles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the sole proprietors of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge. Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.
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CUTICURA REMEDIES
THE GREAT SKIN CURES

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the Great Skin Cures and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says:—In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head; could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them and was perfectly cured.

Sworn to before United States Commissioner, J. D. CRAWFORD.

STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by Cuticura Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

DON'T WAIT.

Write to us for these testimonials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solicitation. Don't wait. Now is the time to cure every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair.

Sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25c. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Oily Skin, Blackheads, and Skin Blemishes, use Cuticura Soap.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
—OF—
HOLIDAY GOODS!

☞ Before the annual stock-taking we wish to dispose of many things prepared especially for our Holiday Display. We have reduced many articles to cost, and some to less than cost, a part of which are exhibited in our show window and include

Easels,
Fire Screens,
Jardiniers,
Ebonized Brackets,
Wall Pockets,
Embroidered Scarfs,
Piano and Table Covers.

Also, odd lots of Rattan Chairs and Lace Curtains.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE 33
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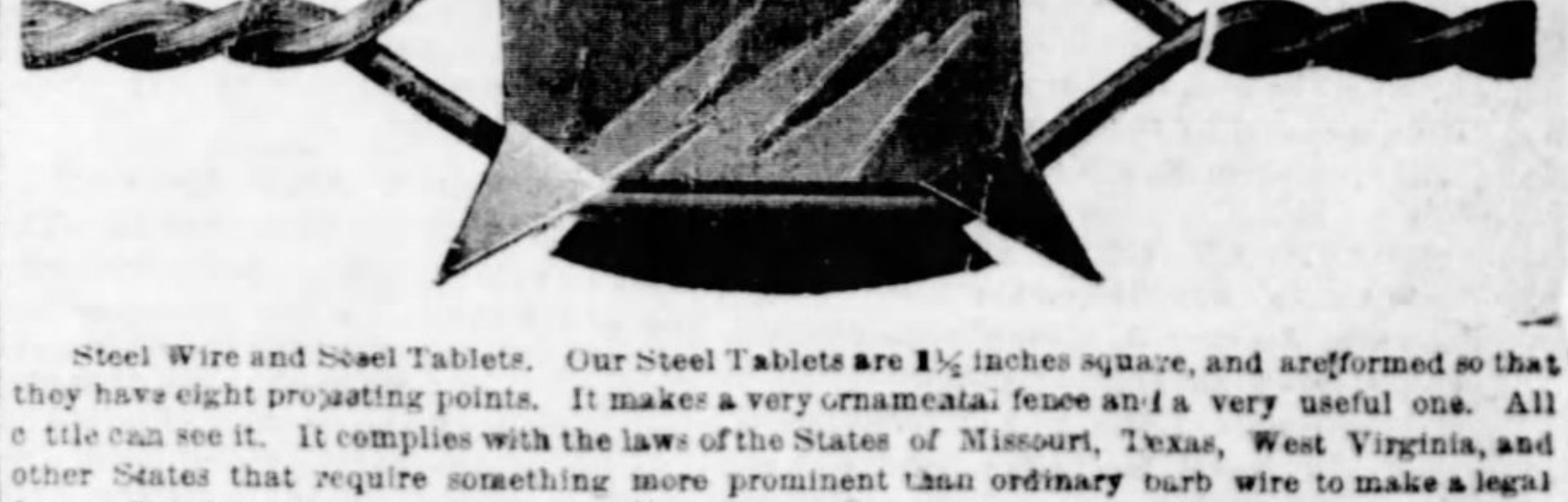
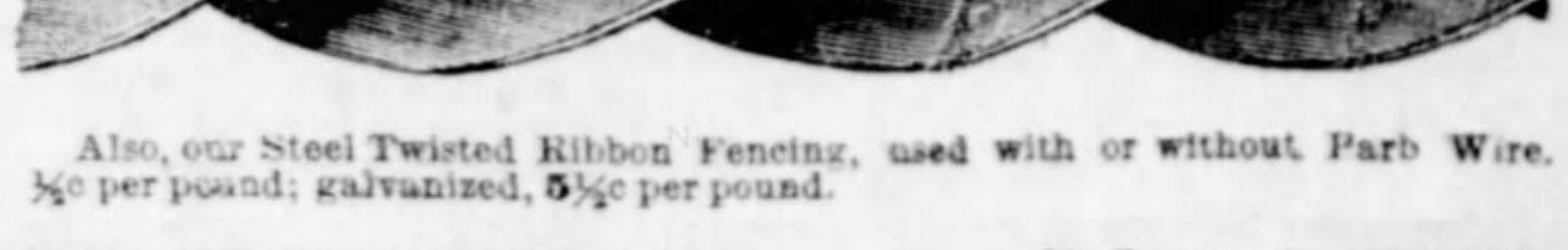
SOMETHING NEW.
PATENT STEEL TABLET WIRE.
Handsome and Ornamental.
ALL ANIMALS CAN SEE IT.



Steel Wire and Steel Tablets. Our Steel Tablets are 1½ inches square, and are formed so that they have eight projecting points. It makes a very ornamental fence and a very useful one. All cattle can see it. It complies with the laws of the States of Missouri, Texas, West Virginia, and other States that require something more prominent than ordinary barb wire to make a legal fence. It is in continuous lengths, shipped on spools same as barb wire. We furnish it either galvanized or painted, but recommend galvanized by all odds. Send for sample and it will speak for itself. SOLD AT SAME PRICE AS BARB WIRE. Remember, everything connected with this wire is steel; no iron or wood about it. Call and see it or send for samples.



Also, our Steel Twisted Ribbon Fencing, used with or without Barb Wire. Painted, cost ½c per pound; galvanized, 5½c per pound.

H. B. SCUTT & CO., LIMITED.
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